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DELHI TALKS HOLD UP CONSEMBLY WORK

Union Powers Report Debate Postponed

NEHRU CLARIFIES POSITION OF INDIAN STATES

Monarchical Forms Of Govt. Within Free Republic

NEW DELHI, April 28. (A.P.I.): The Constituent Assembly adjourned at 1 p.m. and will meet again at 8-30 a.m. tomorrow. The House adopted Pandit Nehru's motion recording the report of the States Committee and a motion moved by Shrimati G. Durgabai making provision for two additional members to the Steering Committee from among the representatives of the Indian States. Sir N. Gopalaswamy Iyyengar presented to the House the report of the Union Powers Committee.

STATES REPRESENTATION

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved that the Assembly record the report of the States Negotiating Committee.

Stating that the negotiations between the two committees—the Assembly's and the Princes'—had served to clarify a number of points which the Princes had raised in the course of the discussions, Pandit Nehru gave a resume of these talks. Throughout the neootiations he had his colleagues were anxious to get going and remove any misapprehensions that might exist in the minds of the rulers representatives. There had been no difficulty about this really, for most of the things they had to explain had already been said in the House. Recalling his statement at the last session that, while the Assembly was deciding in favour of a Republic for India as a whole, there was no bar to monarchical forms of Government continuing to exist in the Indian States. Pandit Nehru said this had been explained to the Princes Negotiating Committee.

A second question raised was about the scope of the Assembly's work. That is how far we accepted the Cabinet Mission's statement of May 16, 1946. "This was an unnecessary question because obviously we have accepted and are functioning in accordance with that statement. There the matter ends. I do not know what future changes may take place and how we will try to fit in those changes into our work".

NO COERCION.

This question, Pandit Nehru said, obviously led to the stage of the Union powers. This had been clearly laid down in the Cabinet Mission's statement. Subjects not to be dealt with by one Union were subjects to be dealt with by the units. What the Union subjects might be or might not be was a matter of further consideration now or at a later date.

The question of joining the Assembly or not joining the Assembly, as Sardar Panikkar had pointed out, was entirely voluntary. There could be no coercion either on States or on Provinces or on any other part of India to participate in this Assembly. There could be no coercion except of course the coercion and compulsion of events, which no one could ignore.

But, "it is true that after certain units or parts of India decided to come in, they accept certain responsibilities and get certain privileges. Those who do not come in do not get those privileges or shoulder those responsibilities. Once decisions were taken, however, there would be a widening of the gulf between the two."

PLACE OF MONARCHIES.

On the question of continuance of monarchies, Pandit Nehru said he was personally not in favour of them. In the world to-day this system could not be considered popular. It was a passing institution; he did not know how long it would last. "But in this matter, my views are of little moment. What matters is what this Assembly desires and what it is going to do. I have made it clear on previous occasions that we do not wish to interfere in the internal arrangements in the States. It is for the people of the States to decide what they want and what they do not want. The question does not arise in this Assembly. We are dealing here with Union matters, Union subjects, Fundamental Rights and the like. The question of monarchies does not arise here. So far as we are concerned we are not going to raise it here".

TERRITORIAL ADJUSTMENTS.

Referring to the question of future territorial adjustments Pandit Nehru said there were bound to be future adjustments in India, but it had no connection with the Indian States as such. There was provision for suitable units coming into existence as obviously it would be impossible to have tiny parts coming in separately. The question of division of provinces was also bound to arise in the future. The partition of Bengal and the Punjab were already being publicly discussed for certain other reasons.

The question of distributing the 93 seats allotted to the Indian States was referred to the Secretariats of the

States Negotiating Committee's Report—Page 4
Union Powers Committee's Report—Page 6

Constituent Assembly and the Princes Chamber. Within two hours they had produced an agreed procedure. The fact that this intrigate and difficult question had been settled in such a short time showed that if we could sit together even intrigate problems could be solved rapidly.

Since the agreed procedure was framed, there had no doubt been small difficulties in implementing it. A joint sub-committee of the two Negotiating Committees was ironing out these difficulties. For instance, there were some States which were very keen on coming in, but which could not do so until the group to which it had been consigned came into existence. Cutch was an instance. These difficulties would no doubt be got over.

Appealing to the Indian States to participate in the Assembly, Pandit Nehru reminded them that "the task we have undertaken is difficult. We are building for the future and we want to make sure that we build on strong foundations.

PASSION AND PREJUDICE

"Above all, we meet at a time when destructive forces are at work in India. It is unfortunate. There is a great deal of passion and prejudice in the air. We must take care that our minds are not affected by these. We must not let these matters of the moment make us forget the ultimate problems we have to solve. We have to take final decisions and they are big decisions. we have to be realise. It is in this spirit of realism and idealism that the Negotiating Committee approached the task.

Pandit Nehru deprecated talks of assurance and said: "What assurance is this House going to give to anybody in India except the assurance of freedom? Even that will ultimately depend on the strength of the Indian people. Afterwards, if we are not strong enough and wise enough to go the right path, the structure might be shattered. With what assurance have we struggled for the freedom of India all these years? We have looked forward to it and dreamt. Perhaps it is coming and perhaps not in the shape in which we have wanted. We have no guarantee about ourselves or about our future. In the normal course of events the only partial guarantee we had was the guarantee of tears and trouble; and, we had plenty of them. It may be we will have plenty of that in the future too, but we shall face it; the House will face it and the people of India will face it".

OUR GUARANTEE

The time was coming soon, Pandit Nehru said, when rulers or anybody else, would consider it a privilege to be the free citizen of a Free India rather than to be called by any other appellation or title.

"We guarantee nothing to anybody", Pandit Nehru reiterated and said: "There is the freedom which we hope to achieve and we invite them to participate and welcome them to join us". Inevitably today there was the difference between those who had come in and those who had not and they would march on different paths and even so those paths would meet again and meet soon and not later.

People, he said, seemed to attach a great deal of importance to words and phrases. He asked whether what he had said on behalf of the Committee was not good enough. The Committee

(Continued on page 5)

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER.

NEW YORK, April 28.

Previous Closing	30.10
Today's Opening	30.24
Difference	+14
Today's Closing	29.48
Difference	—62

VICEROY WATCHES LEAGUE CROWD

Discusses Frontier Situation With Ministers In Peshawar

PESHAWAR, April 28 (API): Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Mountbatten and party landed at Peshawar aerodrome at 12 noon today.

The York plane carrying Lord and Lady Mountbatten and their daughter, Miss Pamela Mountbatten, touched Peshawar aerodrome at noon.

They were received at the aerodrome by the Governor and Lady Caroe, Major-General McCay, General Officer Commanding, Peshawar Area, Dr. Khan Sahib, the Premier and Mrs. Khan Sahib, Mr. A. N. Mitchell, Chief Secretary, Colonel Millam, Revenue and Divisional Commissioner, and Mr. O. G. Grace, Inspector-General of Police.

Soon after his arrival Lord Mountbatten visited the Cunningham Park where large number of Green Shirt Muslim League had gathered.

Standing at the railway bridge for ten minutes Lord Mountbatten had a view of the crowd and waved his hand in salutation. The crowd returned the salute and shouted League slogans.

His Excellency the Viceroy met the Frontier Ministers at Government House this afternoon and, it is understood discussed with them the situation in the Province.

His Excellency also met a number of Muslim League leaders including two ladies, Mr. Abdul Qayyum Khan, leader of the Opposition in the Frontier Assembly, Pir of Manki Sharif, Pir Abdul Latif of Zakori and Khan Sameen Jan Khan.

The Viceroy attended a garden party given in his honour by Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier at his residence this evening.

VICEROY GOES TO CROWD

The following Press Note has been issued from the Viceroy's camp this evening:

On arrival in Peshawar, His Excellency the Viceroy was informed that a mass meeting was taking place. A crowd estimated at fifty-thousand included a large number who had walked in from the neighbouring districts and from the tribal territory. Although the leaders of the meeting had undertaken not to break the law by forming a procession all the authorities agreed that they would insist of seeing the Viceroy even at the cost of breaking the law.

His Excellency therefore called the Chief Minister Dr. Khan Sahib into consultation with himself and the Governor and Dr. Khan Sahib agreed that His Excellency should go himself to the crowd for a few minutes from the top of the nearby railway embankment.

His Excellency stood for a few minutes in the company of the Governor and local civil and military officials and then withdrew after saluting but without any address.

Her Excellency accompanied the Viceroy as there were reported to be many women in the crowd".

DAMASCUS, April 28 (APA): An aviation treaty between Syria and the United States was signed this morning by the Premier and Foreign Minister, Jamil Mardam Bey, and the United States Charge D'Affaires, it was disclosed at a Press Conference.

LONDON DOCK STRIKE

Half Of Port Labour Idle

LONDON, April 28. (Reuter): A great London dock strike began to-day and within a few hours nearly one half of the Port labour force was idle. Fifty-seven ships, some with cargoes and others with export consignments, were unworked, but loading and unloading on 39 others in the docks started normally this morning.

The strike began when 9,000 stevedorses dockers and lightenmen decided to stop work in sympathy with Glasgow workers who had been idle for six weeks in protest against 500 men being declared redundant. It grew rapidly as the men at dock gate meetings to-day decided to come out despite the advice of their union officials and some observers expect the stoppage to be complete to-morrow.

There is at present no anxiety concerning perishable foodstuffs on the ships not being unloaded, as the consignments are in refrigerators.

UNIONS' SUPPORT.

Three unions are involved—the 7,000 strong Stevedores and Dockers Union, which is giving its official backing to the stoppage, the Lightermen's Union, also backing the strike, and the Transport General Workers' Union, which organises about 15,000 dockers and whose leaders have advocated peaceful negotiation. Most members of the first two Unions struck at once and the movement is spreading rapidly among those of the third, who are accepting leadership from the Stevedores.

Two Ministries—Labour and Transport—are watching the developments closely.

The Ministry of Labour, it is understood, is standing by the decision not to set up an independent inquiry into the dismissal of the redundant Glasgow workers; so the only possibility at the moment is further negotiations on how to work redundancy decisions.

BRITONS HUNDRED PER CENT SINCERE

Cabinet Member On Plan Of May 16

LONDON, April 28. (Reuter): Mr. A. Alexander, Minister of Defence and Member of the Cabinet Mission to India, speaking at the Indian Students Hostel here to-day said that one of the greatest problems of Indo-British relations was that Britons knew so little about India and Indians.

"Our people have got to meet each other if we are to break down the barriers that exist between them", he said. "There is no better way in which we can really inspire leadership in Britain and India than by common exchange of views".

Mr. Alexander said that it was not the task of the British Cabinet Member to make any statement on the immediate position in India but he gave a general impression of the situation since May 1946.

I am glad that the Labour Government should have been the executive instrument of free self-Government of India by Indians. We wanted to bring all sections together to come to an agreement on the self-Government issue and the kind of constitution to which the British Government could hand over power in a complete, orderly manner without violence, bloodshed and atrocity".

Mr. Alexander said that he hoped that India would remain within the British Commonwealth of Nations. "We could have a common pool of human resources, sharing of material resources and promotion of general aspirations, with common co-operation on elements of defence that may be necessary to retain freedom". "However", Mr. Alexander continued, "it was a matter entirely for the Indian people to decide for themselves.

"I can assure you that we have been one hundred per cent sincere. Our plan of May 16, 1947, puts the responsibility on to the shoulders of the Indian people as to what they are going to do with their freedom. There will be very grave dangers but also good opportunities affecting not only the lives and happiness of the vast nation of India but the rest of mankind.

"Whatever happens, it is vital that our two nations should not dreak away and fall completely apart."

Nanking Troops Capture Tsinan

No Sign Of Communist Collapse Yet

NANKING, April 28. (Reuter): It was unofficially reported here to-day that Chinese Government troops have captured the important town of Tsinan, the capital of Shantung Province, from the Communists.

Tsinan is on the Tientsin—Pukow railway's main north-south artery, which the Government is anxious to clear for through traffic.

Observers here commented, however, that this Government success was practically nullified by the loss of Taian, further south on the same railway, reported yesterday.

Government forces, they added, are also making slow progress in Hopew province, where they are trying to clear the Peiping—Hankow line.

Although Yenan, the former Communist capital, fell five weeks ago, there was still no sign of the 'total Communist collapse within three months" predicted at that time. Communists hold now, as they did then, vast areas of north China with the port of Chefoo in Shantung as an outlet to the sea.

States Want To Share In Indian Freedom

B. L. MITTER PLEADS FOR STRONG UNION CENTRE

Charge Of Coercion Refuted: Unity Of Interest Asserted

NEW DELHI, April 28. (A.P.I.): Led by Sir B. L. Mitter, a number of representatives from the Indian States who took their seats in the Constituent Assembly today then addressed the House.



Sjt. Kanaiyalal J. Majmundar, Baroda's representative to the Constituent Assembly, who on his way to Delhi to attend forthcoming Session met with fatal accident near Rytam Station.

Speaking on behalf of all representatives of States who were present Sir B. L. Mitter thanked the President for the welcome extended to them. He wished more of the States representatives were present. He had hopes, however, that they would be in at the next session. The Baroda Delegation had suffered a serious loss in the untimely and sad death of Mr Majumdar who died as a result of burns in a railway compartment while on his way to attend the session.

Declaring that the Indian States were an integral part of India, Sir B. L. Mitter stated: "We wish to share in the freedom of India. We, therefore, want to share the responsibility of framing the Constitution. We are here by right of being Indians (Cheers). We claim that we are in a position to make substantial contribution to the common task we have before us.

"One hundred and fifty years of Unitary British Rule has resulted in a measure of uniformity in British India, but in the Indian States there is still a great variety. Some are advanced as British India where the people are associated with the Administration. Some are absolute monarchies, some are feudal. All these things have to be taken into account in the framing of the Constitution so that the 93 million people of the Sta-

(Continued on Page 8)

14-Nation Steering Committee For Palestine

NEW YORK, April 28 (APA): The United Nations Assembly, in a special session, today agreed on the creation of 14-Nation Steering Committee to resolve the controversial problem raised by Arab demands for the immediate independence of Palestine.

The Committee planned to hold its first meeting at 2-30 a.m. today (Tuesday) to consider the Assembly's agenda.

At present, the agenda is limited to one item: Britain's proposal to establish a fact finding Committee which would make a preliminary study of the Palestine question and report to the regular Assembly in September.

The five Arab members proposed the addition of an item asking for an immediate end to Britain's mandate.

The Committee must also consider rival demands of the official Jewish Agency and the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation that they be permitted to participate in debates in the special session without a vote.

The creation of a Steering Committee was proposed by Senor Aranha, who was elected president of the special session and accepted without opposition.

The Committee is composed of the president, seven vice-presidents, and chairmen of the Assembly's six standing committees.

The Assembly elected as vice-presidents representatives of India, the United States, Britain, France, Russia, China and Ecuador.

The Committee was due to meet later to-day to elect chairmen and complete membership of the Steering Committee.

After the opening address the Assembly elected a nine-member Credentials Committee choosing Argentina, Australia, Denmark, the Lebanon, Peru, Ukraine, Yugoslavia, Russia and the United States.

France Answers British Note

LONDON, April 28, (U.P.A.): A Foreign Office spokesman said today that France had answered the British Note on illegal immigration into Palestine but refused to disclose whether the answer was satisfactory from the British viewpoint.

The spokesman added that the French Note was being studied at the Foreign Office and it was not yet certain whether the Note called for a new British communication to the Quai d'Orsty on the immigration issue.

The British Note to France which was sent several weeks ago requested the co-operation of the French Government in fighting illegal immigration in as far as such immigration started from France.

COLOMBO, April 28 (API): Doctor Colvin R De Silva, Ceylon Trotskyist leader, who has been released from detention from Vellore in connection with the strike in Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, arrived here last evening by air.

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LADIES HOCKEY

Bombay's Great Triumph

Bag Inter-Provincial Trophy

BOMBAY Monday.

BOMBAY.	3
BENGAL	0

Bombay had the coveted distinction of being the side to have its name notched up as the first winners of the newly started Inter-Provincial Hockey Championship for women..

They fully deserved their victory which was largely due to the excellent performance of Mrs. B. James at left-in. She did, although to a lesser extent what Pillay had done for Bombay during the exhibition matches this year. Her distribution was equal to her excellent sense of anticipation and she was easily the finest inside forward seen in this year's ladies events. She was responsible for the first and third goals and provided the pass for the second which was scored by Badal. Before the interval Bombay led 1—0.

Both Kubes and Badal failed to function as well as they should have and but for their lapses Bombay might easily have had a win of some half a dozen goals.

The others to stand out for Bombay was Right back Pansy Thomas and centre-half Lynn. Thomas usually saved the situation for Bombay in the nick of time and often had the brilliant Bengal outside-left Wilson under control.

And Wilson certainly was the outstanding Bengal player this evening. Had she received some support from her collagues in the front line, Bombay would certainly have found things far harder than they did. As it was she often constituted a very grave menace to Bombay's goal but most of her efforts were negatived by her colleagues of whom Mrs. Newman was perhaps an exception.

The Teams:—

BOMBAY: Miss Sullvan; Miss Thomas and Mrs. Read; Miss King, Mrs. Lynn and Miss Weaver; Miss C. D'Souza. Miss Badal, Miss Kubes, Mrs. James and Miss Acklie.

BENGAL: Mrs. Scott; Miss Hall and Miss Williams; Miss Curmeok, Miss Catchick and Miss Louston; Miss D. Steol, Miss Bocarsio, Mrs. Lumsden, Mrs. Newman and Miss B. Wilson.

OUR LONDON LETTER

WALLACE'S VISIT—BRITAIN AS 'U.S. BASE' IN NEXT WAR

Fascist Threat To London Editor—'Shouting Stinking Fish'

(From Our London Correspondent)
(By Air Mail).

Henry Wallace has concluded his visit to Britain. It was a brief tour but one of the most successful ever undertaken by a foreigner. He has delighted progressive elements by his charming outspokenness. The Tory-die-hards are naturally upset, the "Recorder," Tory organ, calling him "a dangerous visitor." The Tories fear that the fuss that was made about Mr. Wallace might create the impression in U.S.A. that Britain was opposed to the policies for which the Truman Administration stands. The Labour 'rebels" have drawn hope and cheer from his utterances, which substantially support the stand they have taken up; and can be expected to carry on their fight against Bevinism with renewed vigour. Meanwhile Wallace's speeches in Britain have given jitters to Right-Wing elements in U.S.A. He is being described as a near traitor and even the suggestion has been made that his passport should be cancelled. Mr. Wallace may not be in a position to protect his country and the world from the dangers of "Trumonia," but his outspoken speeches will do good.

Britain As U. S. Base

There are bound to be references in the House of Commons to the "secret document" of the U. S. War Department. which leaked out a few days ago, requiring Britain to afford a base for American operations in the event of another war when the debate on the conscription Bill is resumed. Indeed, there is nothing secret about it. Everybody understands that, should a war break out between U.S.A. and Russia, Britain will have to become an advance base, absorbing the first wave of attack in order to give the U.S.A "a cushion of time" on which to prepare for action and that would be the end of this great country. Britain has nothing to gain but everything to lose by a struggle between U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. and it should be the effort of all those who love this land to keep it out of war

Threat To "Reynolds" Editor

The Editor of "Reynolds News' who deserves bouquets for unmasking Fascist activities in Britain has received a threatening letter. The letter is anonymous but bears Swastika imprint. It says "You are warned your offices are to be destroyed and the pointed star of David is to be deeply seared on your Mongol skull. We are strong and on the increase while you diminish." The letter was accompanied by a leaflet headed in German "Wir Kommen Weiden" (We are coming again). Mr. Tom Driberg, M.P., who is the journalist "News Columnist", has received a similar threat. The documents have been handed over to the police who, it is believed, will be able to find their authors. But the threats cannot frighten people like the editor of "Reynolds News" who can be trusted to do their duty. In fact on the morning of the publication of Fascist anonymous letter Mrs. Barbara Ayrton-Gould, M.P. spoke on Fascist activities in Edgware.

Tourist Traffic

Britain expects to make £25,000,000 from tourists. But if certain interests who have been "shouting stinking fish about the tourist accommodation in this country do not stop, the expectations may not be realised. Undoubtedly there are difficulties both regarding accommodation and catering. But the intending tourists are not unaware of this and are not likely to make a song about this or that inconvenience. If the available resources are properly mobilised and the whimpering campaign against impending visitors stopped, a successful tourist season should not be difficult to manage and it will be folly not to mobilise the resources, for it will mean the loss of millions of pounds to the nation's coffers. But there is one thing that should be kept in mind by those planning the tours—a foreigner may put up with an inconvenience here and there, he may put up with a shortage here and there; but the shortage that he will not stand is the shortage of smiles. In many restaurants and hotels not only the attendants do not greet the newcomers with a smile, but actually wear the appearance of being cold and indifferent. This attitude will have to go if Britain is to become a tourist country. One of the favourite songs sung is "Pack up your troubles in your old kit-bag. And smile, smile, smile." Britain must not only keep singing this song but act according to its spirit. Smiles are the secret of winning tourist traffic.

Dalton's Budget

Chancellor Dalton's budget, presented to the House of Commons on Tuesday, has come as a shock to smokers who constitute a large majority of Britain's population. Some increase in the tobacco taxation was expected but no one thought that it would be raised by fifty per cent. The Communists greeted the announcement by cries of "Shame", and it is certain that in the course of the forthcoming budget debate a howl will be raised against what the "Daily Worker" calls a "punitive tax". But the new tobacco duty of 54/10d (it compares with the pre-war rate of 9.6 which was then thought to be very high) will remain and after a few days' grumbling it will be accepted as an unavoidable nuisance. If not actually singing "Smoke gets in your eyes" some relief to the hard-pressed people. The profits tax, which is raised from five per cent to 12 and a half per cent, could easily have been much higher, and there is no reason why the much canvassed betting tax has been dropped. Mr. Dalton spoke for nearly three hours, probably the biggest oration ever delivered by a Chancellor. It could have been easily shortened and it would have been better and not the worse for it.

Tailpiece

Abbreviation is being rather overdone by that American copy-cat, "Daily Express." Queen Elizabeth appeared as Q.E. in the banner headlines. Why not then refer to Winston Churchill as W. C.?

All-Goa Athletic Meet

The All-Goa Athletic Meet will be held at Orlim, Salcete, on 17th May, 1947. The programme will consist of the following events amongst others:—5 miles Run Margao: Orlim, 100 metres run; 1,500 metres run, Swimming Race; Pole Vaults, Putting the shot, High jump, Broad jump. All events are open to Goans only Entry fee. 5 miles Run Margao—Orlim and Swimming Race Rs. 2 per head. Further particulars can be obtained from Eduardo Dias, Orlim, Salcete. Goa.

BR. OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

HAMPTON, VIRGINIA, April 28 (Reuter): Sam Snead, the American holder of the British Open Golf Championship announced here today that he did not intend to defend his title this year. Snead who became the British open champion at Saint Andrews last July, says that victory brought him only 600 dollars whereas his travelling and other expenses totalled over 800 dollars.

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ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY REVISION

BAGHDAD, April 27, (Reuter). Nuri Said, the Iraqi Premier confirmed today that his Government intends to approach the British Government soon to negotiate the revision of the Anglo Iraqi treaty of 1930 and said "I agree that this treaty does not expire until 1957, but the Iraq political situation demands such a revision", he said in an interview. I believe that Britain shares this idea.

"My policy is to build up solid relations and friendship with Britain The treaty revision will be based on an equal footing and on mutual interest for the benefit of both the nations".

The 1930 treaty is one of close alliance by which Iraq undertook to concert defence measures with Britain and give facilities for British air bases and stationing of British forces in Iraq.

SEPARATING JUDICIARY FROM EXECUTIVE

Committee In Session: Evidence Of Official And Non-Officials

The Director of Publicity Government of Bombay writes:—

The Committee that has been set up by the Government of Bombay to consider the question of the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive, is now in session in the hall of the Legislative Assembly, hearing the evidence of selected officials and non-officials The Committee which is presided over by the Hon Mr Justice N. S Lokur, Chief Justice of the Joint High Court for Deccan States, Kolhapur, and recently Judge of the Bombay High Court, had sent out a questionaire to more than 150 people and has before it a vast body of opinion The witnesses who have already been examined include Sir Leonard Stone, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Weston, Judge, Bombay High Court, Mr. V. N. Sardesai, District Judge, Satara, Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, Advocate, Bombay, and Mr. W. G Hulland, Director of Civil Supplies.

The Committee will be sitting each morning and afternoon uninterruptedly until May 1, 1947 Other witnesses to be examined include the Rt. Hon Dr. M. R Jayakar, Mr. S. A. Sudhalkar Education Member, Government of Baroda, Shrimant Appasaheb Pant Pratisidhi, Minister, Aundh State, Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay, P. B. Wilkins, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, Belgaum, Mr J. G. Simms, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Mr. E. W Perry, Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, Rao Bahadur Manilal Desai of Broach, Rao Bahadur V. A. Gadkari of Poona, Diwan Bahadur N. R. Gundil, Retired District Judge, Mr. K. B. Wasoodew, Retired Judge, Bombay High Court, Mr. P. M. Lad, Secretary to Government, Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

MILLOWNERS' REPLY

The Secretary of the Millowners' Association, Bombay writes:—

The attention of the Association has been drawn to certain statements which have recently appeared in the press in connection with strikes in certain mills in Bombay, and it has been pointed out, for instance, that the strikes originated, inter alia' from the millowners refusing to grant holidays with pay as laid down in the recent Factories (Amendment) Act, 1945. This statement is not in accordance with facts.

When the Holidays with Pay legislation was first discussed at the Tripartite Conference of the Government, it was understood—and in fact the spokesmen of Government made it clear—that the benefits of the legislation would begin to accrue only on and after 1st January 1946. and that holidays, if any, due, would be only on or after 1st January 1947. However, the Act as it now stands has to be interpreted that the holidays are to be given from 1-1-46 and, therefore, the qualifying period of twelve months commences from the 1st of January 1945 and Government asked the employers to give holidays with pay also against the qualifying period commencing from the 1st January 1945.

Under the law, even one day's unauthorised absence would rule out a worker's claim to holidays with pay, but in appreciation of the fact that the workers may not have been aware of the provision of the law, the Association on its own initiative put up a poster in individual mills bringing to the notice of the workers the salient feature of the legislation and further offering to condone unauthorised absence to the extent of 24 days per year in 1945 and 1946. In doing so the Association actually went far beyond the provisions of the Act in an effort to meet all possible complaints from workers arising from their ignorance of the provisions of the law. In this view of the case, it will be seen that there is no question of the Association, or individual millowners imposing any harsh conditions or strictly interpreting the provisions of the law to the detriment of workers.

NO CHANGE OF HEART YET

SHILONG, April 27 (API.) The trend of the negotiations between the Assam Ministry and the provincial Muslim League leaders on the eviction question did not reveal a change of heart on the part of the Congress Party according to a resolution adopted by the Provincial League Committee of Action The Government was therefore informed that there was no point in carrying on the negotiations

SELECTION BOARD FOR EX-SERVICE DOCTORS

The Government of Bombay has constituted for a period of two years a special Advisory Selection Board for the selection of candidates to be admitted to post-graduate training schemes and refresher courses for ex-service doctors and other training schemes meant for the benefit of demobilised medical personnel of this Province. The Board will be composed of the following members.

(i) The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay. (2) The Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay. (3) The Principal Grant Medical College, Bombay.

The Board is empowered to co-opt the Superintendent of Nursing Services as a member on the Board when questions relating to the selection of nurses, etc. are considered and to co-opt further any official or non-official as exigencies may require.

The functions of the Board would broadly be as follows:—

(i) To give adequate publicity to the further education scheme amongst war-service medical officers and auxiliary medical personnel. (ii) To select applicants to whom awards are to be made. (iii) To assess in each case the extent of assistance to be granted (iv) To place the applicant in the right institution (v) To review the awards from time to time where necessary (vi) to recommend to the Provincial Government whether a particular course can be considered as an approved course.

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THANA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Plea For Independent Outlook

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, April 28.

The fifth session of the Thana District Women's Conference was held at Bhiwandi (Thana District) on Saturday, the 26th inst. under the presidency of Mrs. Durgatai Joshi, G.A., of Akola. Over 1,100 delegates all over from Thana district attended the conference. The conference was inaugurated by Mrs. Kulsum Sayani.

Mrs. Lakshmibai Karve, Chairman, Reception Committee, while welcoming the delegates gave the history of the Thana District Women Association and then gave historical, industrial and cultural resume of Bhiwandi Town.

Then Mrs. Durgatai Joshi, G.A., the President, has delivered her address.

She said, "We are hearing talks all around us of new hopes, new ambitions and new plans and the womanhood of India has fully absorbed the new atmosphere. To-day women are more advanced and progressive, compared with the past, and a woman has got a chance to prove her worth in the international world as ambassador.

Continuing Mrs. Joshi exhorted the delegates to change and try their outlook on education, in view of the new responsibilities which women have to undertake in future.

Women of India should not lose their balance in the present world chaotic conditions. The women should form an independent opinion that will benefit them after having carefully studied all the political currents in India, viz. the Congress, the Communists and Socialists.

Lastly she exhorted the women to be fearless, strong, bright and restrained in their outlook on life.

Altogether nine resolutions were passed at the conference. One of which referred to the police methods against women in Calcutta.

By another resolution the conference thanked the Bombay Government for adopting the Divorce Bill and Anti-Bigamy Laws.

The conference has also passed the resolution in connection with the salutory attempts of Sri Sane Guruji, to throw open the doors of Pandharpur Vithoba's temple for all Hindus and request the temple authorities to do so and also request Sri Guruji to postpone the proposed fast.

Messages wishing the conference success have been received and following few among others. From Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, Bombay Government, Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister, Local Self-Government, Mr. Firodia, Speaker, Bombay Assembly, Mrs. Indirabai Mayadeo, General Secretary, All-India Women's Conference and Mrs. Sumatibai Gore, M.L.A.

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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

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Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akher 7, 1366.
Parsi: Avan 28, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-13 a.m. Sunset: 7-00 p.m.
Hightide: 06-58, 20-02. Lowtide: 01-43, 13-15.

Today's Engagements

MASANI-KAPADIA WEDDING

The marriage of Dr. Pheroze F. Masani, with Miss Dolly J. Kapadia, was performed at Green's Hotel on Sunday evening. There was a large gathering present.

"PREM JYOT" ON A.I.R.: All-India Radio Bombay will broadcast a Gujarati play entitled "Prem Jyot" written by Sapal Crawford and performed by A.I.R. Artists today (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m.

"C" WARD FORWARD BLOC: Meeting at 9-30 p.m., in the office of the Bearatiya Pragati Mandal, (50, Swaminarayan Building, third Bhoiwada Bhuleshwar).

GATHA SOCIETY MEETING: To-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Library Hall, Apollo Street. Dasturji Bode will expound Gatha Yasna 29 and give a summary of the whole chapter.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL OLYMPIC ASSN.: The finals of the Bombay Provincial Volley Ball Championship tournament between the Dawn Mills Sports Club and the Matunga Athletic Club will be played to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Anjuman-I-Islam Grounds, next to the "Times of India" Building. Mr. B. K. Patel, the Municipal Commissioner will preside and distribute the prizes.

BENGAL CLUB: Under the auspices of the Bengal Club Bombay, a meeting of the Bengalee Citizens was held on Saturday when it was resolved that the Interim Government and H. E. the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten be moved to create a separate Province for the Hindus in Bengal from the areas in which Hindus are in a large majority.

MARATTA MANDIR CO-OP. BANK: The Maratta Mandir Co-operative Bank Ltd., was inaugurated by Hon. Mr. Vaikunthlal Mehta, the Finance Minister of the Government of Bombay on Wednesday at the premises of the bank when Hon. Mr. L. M. Patel, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction of the Government of Bombay Messrs. S. L. Silam, Gawade, Sushil Kawalekar, Capt. M. K. Shinde, Rao Sahib Bhilare, Rao Sahib Dere and others were present.

Mr. Vaikunthlal Mehta spoke on the necessity of establishing Co-operative Banks as these would serve the interests of the masses.

Provincial League Executive

BOMBAY, April 28. (A.P.I.): Mr. Haji Hasanally, President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League has nominated the following persons to be the members of the Working Committee of the Provincial Muslim League: (1). Qaid-e-Azam M. A. Jinnah. (2). Miss Fatima Jinnah, (3). Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, (4). Mr. Hassan A. Shaikh, (5). Maulana Fazlullah Khan, (6). Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hassan, MLA., (7). Mr. M. O. Kokil, (8) Mr. Nooruddin Bandukwala, (9). Mr. A. K. Shaikh, MLA., (10) Dr. Alibhoy D. Patel, MLA., (11) Mr. Zahid Ali Shaukat Ali, (12). Mr. A. M. Yamani, MLA., (13) Mr. Mohamed Bakr Naz, (14). Mr. A. A. Khan, MLA., (15). Mr. Syed Dadamiya Syed Ebrahim, MLA., (16). Haji Abdul Rahim Babu Hakim, MLA., (17). Mr. Syed Manzoor Husain Bukhari, MLA., (18). Mr. A. A. Kittur, MLA., (19). Mr. J. H. Shamsuddin MLA., (20). Mr. A. A. Khatib, and (21). Mr. M. H. M. Jamadar.

The following are the ex-officio members: Mr. Haji Hasanally (President), Mr. Abdul Kader Hafigka (Hon. General Secretary) Mr. Aziz Gafur Kazi (Hon. Treasurer).

Application To Tariff Board For Protection

In addition to the claims from certain industries already referred to the Tariff Board, the Government of India have decided to forward to the Board applications received from the Expanded Metal and Bobbins Industries.

Firms or persons interested in either of these industries, or in industries dependent on the use of these articles, who desire that their views should be considered by the Tariff Board should address their representations to the Secretary to the Board, Contractor Building, Ballard Estate, Nicol Road Bombay 1.

Secondary Teachers' Conference

Opening Session of the Secondary Teachers Conference will be held at Hansraj Morarji Public School, Andheri at 9 a.m. tomorrow (Wednesday) when Sjt. Mangaldas Pakwasa, President, Bombay Legislative Council, will inaugurate the Conference.

Sjt. Chandravadan Shah, President of the Federation, will preside.

TODAY ON RADIO

TUESDAY, April 29.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m., Orchestral composition (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Laxman R. Vaze (Sitar) 8-45 Mukta Vaidya (Guj. Geet) 9-0 Mallikarjun Mansur (Emani Bilawal).

12-0 p.m. Variety programme (G) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Selections (Ghazal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 4-20 Sonibai Mulgaonkar (M) 4-35 Wali Mohammed (Gujarati Bhajan Keshav) 5-0 Laxman R. Vaze (Sitar) 5-15 Meenal Brahmandkar (Vocal) 5-45 Topic of the Day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 M. Sagheer Asif (Ghazal Tabassum) 6-30 Mukta Vaidya (Gujarati Geet Nhanalah) 6-45 Sonibai Mulgaonkar (Thumri) 7-0 Laxman R. Vaze (Sitar) 7-15 M. Sagheer Asif (Thumri) 7-30 Natyamahotasavachi Phalashruti Talk in Marathi by Anant Kanekar 7-45 Ranak Devi Na Gayano 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 "Prem Jyot" 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 The Toilers (Talk by Dr. R. G. Kakade) 10-0 Cyril Smith: Pianoforte 10-30 New Talent.

CORPORATION'S MOVE TO SET UP ANTI-CORRUPTION DEPARTMENT

Resolution Seeking To Reconsider Increase In Stall Charges Defeated

BOMBAY, Monday.

A proposal to report on the desirability of maintaining a separate anti-corruption department for the detection of mal-practices in the municipal administration and for the investigation of complaints in that regard against the various departments of the municipality was referred to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee at a meeting of the Bombay Corporation this evening.

Mr. T. H. Sonavane, who moved a resolution asking that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report on the matter, said his purpose was to see that municipal services were maintained at a high level of efficiency. Later, he agreed to an amendment referring the proposal to the Law Committee.

STALL CHARGES

Mr. Naushir C. Bharucha moved that the Standing Committee of the Corporation should reconsider the increases in the occupancy charges in respect of stalls in the Arthur Crawford Market, "bearing in mind the fact that mere legal technicality enabling the Corporation to increase the charges, which are not otherwise different from 'rents' cannot lend the Corporation any moral support to increase the same and that such exorbitant increases are ultimately bound to be shifted to the consumer public in the shape of increased prices of house-hold requirements".

Mr. Bharucha contended that the Corporation was within its rights to increase occupancy charges "to a reasonable degree" but should not set an example of "a blood-sucking landlord".

Mr. K. H. Goregoankar opposed the resolution as also Mr. Dayabhai Patel. The latter said that during the last 20 years, especially after the beginning of the war, the stall-holders in the Crawford Market had done good business. Against that background, the Corporation could be said to be charging only "standard rents".

Messrs. M. N. Talpade and M. V. Donde supported the proposition, the former terming it "innocuous".

NOT ON PROFIT BASIS

Mr. V. B. Gandhi, Chairman of the Standing Committee, pointed out that the municipality was not treating these markets on a profit basis. They were legitimate sources of revenue. It was possible, he said, to point out that rent increases in certain cases had risen upto 1,400 per cent. But that only showed, Mr. Gandhi said amidst laughter from the supporters of the resolution, they had originally fixed the rents at 1400 per cent below the reasonable level! He pointed out that when five stalls were recently auctioned they individually fetched more rent than what was fixed; which proved that the merchants found it really economical to go in for the fixed rents.

The resolution was lost by a big majority when put to vote.

Mr. Ganpatishankar N. Desai's resolution seeking to request the Municipal Commissioner to consider the desirability of inviting the attention of the Government of Bombay to the fact that "the war is ended long ago and therefore the Electric Duty which was introduced as war measure be now discontinued" was referred to the Law Revenue and Purposes Committee.

Rajaji's Assurances To Industries And Supplies Union

A delegation of the Industries and Supplies and Allied Offices' Staff Union consisting of Mr. Asoka Mehta, the President of the Council of Action Messrs. B. S. Pansalker and K. S. Thomas, the Joint Secretaries and two other members of the Council of Action met the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Industries and Supplies Member of the Interim Government on Sunday at 68 Marine Drive, when the Union representatives presented their case with particular stress on their demand 'No retrenchment without alternate employment'.

Rajaji gave them a patient and sympathetic hearing and assured them that nothing would be left undone to safeguard the interests of the Staff of his Department. On the issue of Recognition of the Union the Hon. Member said that he was personally agreeable to the Union being recognized and it was certain regulations of the Home Department that came in the way as hurdles. He however, promised the Representatives to consult the Home Department to find out whether as a special case the Industries and Supplies and Allied Offices' Staff Union could be recognized.

ONE KILLED IN CLASH WITH LOOTERS

SINGAPORE, Apr. 28 (Reuter): One person was shot dead and five wounded and 12 others were captured when two motor-boats were seized early this morning in a battle in the docks between looters and the police.

Calcutta Corporation Workers On Strike

CALCUTTA, April 28. (A. P. I.): About 3,000 employees of the Calcutta Corporation are abstaining from work from today according to the Secretary of the Corporation Employees Association. He adds that the abstention will continue till the Calcutta situation improves or till adequate protection is guaranteed to corporation workers.

Essential services, however, are being maintained.

About a dozen corporation employees have been injured in the disturbances since August last. Three persons were injured last week, and one of them died on the way to hospital.

City Bengalees Support Partition Idea

Under the auspices of the Bengal Club, Bombay, a mammoth meeting of the Bengalee Citizens was held on Saturday to discuss the proposed partition of Bengal. Mr. J. C. Maitra (President, Bengal Club), presided.

At the outset the meeting expressed its horror and indignation at the outrageous murder of Capt. Dr P. K. Sen Gupta and considered in detail the prevailing lawlessness and persecutions that are being meted out to the Hindus in Bengal.

It was resolved that the Interim Government and H. E. the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten be moved to create a separate Province for the Hindus in Bengal from the areas in which Hindus are in a large majority, in view of the fact that the League Ministry in Bengal is determined to deny even the fundamentals of justice and protection to the Hindus and women-folks under their domain.




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A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

We are never more discontented with others than when we are discontented with ourselves.

—Henri Frederic Amiel.

The Bombay Chronicle

COTTON TRADE

The recommendations of the Sub-Committee of the Bombay Cabinet on the question of further control and regulation of forward business in cotton will be welcomed by all those interested in the cotton trade of the province. The Sub-Committee consisted of Ministers for Finance, Revenue and Agriculture and it has in its examination of the problem, done justice to all its aspects. It issued a questionnaire and, having examined thoroughly expert opinion, took sufficient care and pains to go to the very root of evils and defects of the present system of trading. That system needed a radical and urgent reform.

The full details of the Sub-Committee's recommendations are not available, but the principles on which its recommendations are based will ensure satisfactory trading conditions and both agriculturists and mills will gain by the sale of raw cotton being secured at fair price as speculators and manipulators will cease to have a free hand in reducing this important trade to mere gambling. The recommendations pertain to three broad issues, namely, control by Government, constitution of the East India Cotton Association and composition of hedge contract. Control will be extended to the whole province but hedge contract business will be carried on only through the East India Cotton Association, though transferable delivery contracts for local growths of cotton, which do not come in hedge contract, will be allowed in the markets of the three important cotton-producing districts. The Government will have authority to frame by-laws and to render all contracts not in accordance with by-laws of the recognised associations illegal. This will put a stop to the growth of mushroom markets which often crop up in boom periods at several cotton producing centres. In case of need, Government will have power to nominate the President or one or two more members of a recognised association or to supersede the entire Board of such association. For the proper exercise of these powers it is essential that the Government should have effective machinery such as "Exchanges Supervision Board" to advise it, when occasion arises, so that urgent measures may be taken before any serious wrong or damage is done either to the entire trade or a part of it.

The Sub-Committee recommends prohibition of "teji-mandi" or "options" business. Indian Cotton traders are more interested in this kind of business as it provides speculative chance at a limited loss and even in some cases "bonafide" ready cotton merchants hedge their stocks by buying "Put" rights. Such transactions were recognised by the Government but during the war under the Defence of India Rules, all "teji-mandi" transactions were prohibited. However, extensive business of this kind is being done and it is extremely difficult to detect. To put an entire stop to option business the mere enactment of by-laws will not suffice and more effective measures must be introduced.

The second part of the report in connection with the constitution of the East India Cotton Association, adopts democratic principles leaving the door open for all those who satisfy necessary requirements. Reserved seats for different interests on the Board are to continue. For some time this recommendation will work and produce better results but, in the long run, self-interest is bound to check the healthy growth of the trade. The ultimate objective should be the election of right men with the established reputation of impartiality and the desire to serve the trade in the interest of all. The retention of 50-bale trading unit will meet the requirements of the trade and will save hundreds of persons of limited means from the fatal temptation of getting-rich-quick. As regards hedge contract no important change is recommended except that the Government should take the initiative in preparing standards for Indian cotton for grade and staple in consultation with the Indian Central Cotton Committee and other appropriate bodies. This is a step in the right direction and when licensed warehouses come into existence, it will provide Government certification of cotton where desired. With a view to relieving the tension on one contract, it is necessary that we should have extended trading in thirteen delivery months every time, as, at present, there is no provision to hedge actual cotton after September delivery. The Cabinet Sub-Committee's recommendations, if carried into effect, will go a long way in providing satisfactory trading methods and will thus be appreciated by all right-thinking men.

Frankly Speaking

Taming The Damodar

What may truly be described as the first foundation-stone of the economic and social prosperity of the new India was laid on Saturday last at New Delhi, when the draft constitution of the Damodar Valley Corporation was signed at an inter-provincial conference presided over by Mr. C. H. Bhabha and attended by representatives of the Governments of Bengal—one of them was Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy himself—and Bihar. Those, who know something of the now famous story of the Tennesse Valley Authority, better known as T.V.A. and a lasting monument to the greatness of Franklin Roosevelt, know also how science and the genius of man can turn the destructive fury of a river into constructive service of the people. It is on the lines of the T.V.A. that the Damodar Valley Corporation has been formed under the Government of India to tame the waters of the Damodar and use it in a vast variety of ways for the economic and social improvement of Bihar and West Bengal. Those waters which used to bring death, destruction and misery would now serve, among other things, to provide irrigation facilities and water supply for agricultural, industrial and domestic use, the generation and distribution of electrical power, both hydro and thermal; as also to encourage afforestation, prevent soil erosion and help in the proper utilisation of marginal lands in the Damodar basin. It does not need much imagination—the achievements of T.V.A. are already there—to see what vistas the project opens of agricultural and industrial progress and consequently of social improvement and general prosperity.

Only A Beginning

And the Damodar Valley Corporation is only the first of several other projects to tame the waters of other turbulent rivers for the benefit of other Indian provinces all over the country. This ancient country of ours suffering misery and starvation to-day, will one day and sooner than later turn into a smiling land of happiness and prosperity. The Damodar Valley Corporation is one of the beginnings. Incidentally, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy has signed a constitution which accepts the authority of the Central Government of India. It is right, too. But does he realise that the Damodar Valley Corporation is proof of the inescapable geographical and economic unity of India? And does he realise the political implications of the document he signed on Saturday last?

Coming Home To Roost

The Muslim League leaders obsessed with their own conception of "Pakistan" ignored a very vital point in the Cabinet Mission's statement. It was this: "Every argument that can be used in favour of Pakistan, can equally, in our view, be used in favour of the exclusion of the non-Muslim areas from Pakistan". Thanks to their obdurate insistence, the exclusion of non-Muslim areas, that is, the partition of Bengal and the Punjab, has been forced to the forefront as a real and live issue now. The demand for division has come home to roost and the "home" itself faces imminent division. That seems to have staggered some of the leaders who, in their agitation, have lost even the sense of argument and logic. In fact, finding it urgently necessary to do something to escape the logic of their demands they are trying to meet it by tying themselves in knots. This is what has happened to Mr. Suhrawardy, the Premier of Bengal who held a Press Conference the other day at New Delhi.

The Arguments

That Conference was held by Mr. Suhrawardy to defend and prove the desirability and even necessity of having a united sovereign Bengal—but in a divided India. In his great effort, what he actually achieved was a defence of undivided India. The most remarkable and conspicuous feature of that defence, and a feature which no one can miss is that every argument which he advanced for an undivided Bengal is an argument for undivided India. And more. He actually offered a few extra arguments against his plea for a united, sovereign Bengal. One of them was that in view of the inherent strength of the Hindus, they would work havoc in Bengal if the majority were to inflict any injustice to them. In that case, a sovereign and independent Bengal would be at the mercy of Hindus even more than when it remains in the Indian Union. But Mr. Suhrawardy himself realises the utter weakness of a position in which he wants division of India and no division of Bengal, and is not unaware of the inevitability of his own logic. And he even represented himself as boldly prepared to do with East Bengal and part of Assam which may be granted to him. This is significant. He knows what is coming. And, although he made a palpably pathetic attempt to conceal it, he also realises that what is coming would be economically ruinous. But need it come? The League leaders, having now come face to face with the inescapable consequences of their demand for Pakistan can yet revise their stand. There is time although it is now very short.

Public Opinion Invited On Dowry Bill

The Bill to restrain the custom of taking or offering of dowry in marriages has been published in the Bombay Government "Gazette" of April 21, for eliciting public opinion. The opinions on the Bill should be forwarded to the Secretary to the Legislative Assembly, Council Hall, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than January 1, 1948

SAIGON, April 27 (Reuter).—The Chinese Consul-General has sent a note to protest to the French Government authorities here after the death of nearly 100 Chinese citizens last week-end through bombing by French planes near Vungliem, a village 70 miles south of Saigon, it was officially learned today.

Police Officer Shot Dead

Incident At Rawalpindi Railway Station

RAWALPINDI, April 28. (A.P.I.): Diwan Khushal Chand, Sub-Divisional Officer, Railway Police was shot dead and four others were wounded at Rawalpindi Railway Station this afternoon, shortly before the departure of the down Frontier Mail for Lahore.

Enquiries made by an A.P.I. correspondent on the spot show that the deceased police officer after handing over charge was leaving for Lahore by the Frontier Mail to-day and was talking to his friends including Hakim Mazharul Haq, Deputy Superintendent of Police and R Rikhi Kesh, D. S. P. who had come to see him off at the platform when a bullet came from behind and hit Diwan Khushal Chand who died instantaneously. The police officers present there ordered to return fire as a result of which the alleged assailant who was on duty in the Railway Treasury attached to the Divisional Pay Office was seriously wounded. During the exchange of shots a second class passenger and a menial railway employee were wounded. An R. T. O. who fired at the allcged assailant is also reported to have been wounded.

Mr. Scott, D. I. G. Pindi Range, and Mr. Garrod Superintendent Police, Rawalpindi, immediately arrived on the scene of occurrence.

The motive of the crime is not known.

The alleged assailant of the Sub-Divisional Officer who was wounded in the exchange of firing at Rawalpindi Railway Station succumbed to his injuries in hospital. This incident caused a panic in the city. As a result of which shops in Bazar Sarafan were closed.

Two arrests were made in Bazar Purana. Kila during curfew hours. It is alleged they were found in possession of some rags and were about to commit arson in a cloth shop.

CALCUTTA SITUATION

CALCUTTA, April 28, (A.P.I.): A Bengal Government Press Note on the situation in Calcutta and Howrah issued at 9-30 p.m. tonight says:

"There was further improvement in the situation and only 12 stray incidents were reported during the day. Police and military vigilance continued unrelaxed.

The Police fired eight rounds on five occasions following some cases of bomb explosion, brick-batting, and attempted assault. Seventy persons were arrested on the spot. Two cases of bomb attacks were reported from some localities in the jurisdictions of Burtolla and Muchipara police stations. Jorasanko Police Stations reported a case in which an unexploded bomb was found by a police picket. A case of arson in a vacant house was also reported from Muchipara Police Station.

Three incidents were reported between midnight and 9 a.m. These included one in which a person carrying a bomb was arrested in the jurisdiction of Jorasanko Police Station.

According to reports received from 15 police stations 209 persons wefe arrested during the last 24 hours.

Four persons died and 16 received injuries today.

Howrah remained quiet".

TWO KILLED IN LUDHIANA.

LUDHIANA, April 28, (A. P. I.): Two persons were killed and some received injuries as the result of an explosion in a cinema house here last night. The explosion took place when a film was on.

The Superintendent of Police rushed to the spot immediately and investigations are proceeding.

MAMDOT SEES PUNJAB GOVERNOR

LAHORE, April 28. (A. P. I.): A three-hour meeting of the Punjab Muslim League Committee of Action was held in Lahore this evening to hear the Khan of Mamdot's report of his ninety-minute interview with the Governor of the Punjab today.

At the conclusion of the meeting the Khan of Mamdot told the Associated Press of India that he discussed with the Punjab Governor the present situation in the Punjab and explained to him the Muslim League viewpoint regarding the ministerial tangle in the province.

The Khan of Mamdot added that there was a likelihood of his meeting the Governor again shortly

THREE STABBINGS IN CITY

BOMBAY, Monday: "Three knife attacks occurred in Parel and Lower Parel areas on Monday evening", says a press not issued by the Director of Publicity, Bombay, on Monday night.

It adds: "Two of the victims died later; one person has been arrested in connection with an incident in Lower Parel."

CURFEW ORDER WITHDRAWN.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has withdrawn from to-day April 28, the curfew order from the following areas:—

Masjid Bunder Road, Abdul Rahman Street, Bapu Khote Street, Duncan Road, Grant Road, Sukhlaji Street, Bellasis Road, New Nagpada Road, Parel Road, Babula Tank Road, Chinch Bunder Road, Elphinstone Bridge and along the G.I.P. Railway line to Masjid Bridge.

The Order banning the assembly of more than five persons in the City of Bombay will continue to remain in force for a further period of one month from April 30.

24-HOUR CURFEW IN DELHI.

NEW DELHI, April 28. (A.P.I.): The District Magistrate of Delhi has ordered that the hours of curfew in the whole of the city will be from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. with effect from to-day He has also imposed a 24-hour curfew from 2 p.m to-day to 2 p.m. to-morrow in a certain area of the Police Station Qazi Hauz. No report of any incident has been reported upto 2 p.m. to-day.

KRISHNA HUTHEESINGH FOR BOMBAY.

WASHINGTON, April 28. (U. P. A.): Krishna Hutheesingh, Pandit Nehru's sister, emplaned tonight for Bombay.

Her husband, Raja Hutheesingh, is remaining in the United States for another month to study the Tennessee Valley Authority. He has been on a speaking tour of the United States for several weeks.

STATES NOT TO BE FORCED TO JOIN CONSEMBLY

Nehru Clarifies Position In Negotiating Committee Report: Baroda Dewan Starts Direct Talks

NEW DELHI, April 28. (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru this morning presented to the Constituent Assembly the report of the Committee of the Assembly appointed to negotiate with the States Negotiating Committee.

He said, "The first series of our joint meetings with the State Negotiating Committee were held on February 8 and 9, 1947. The discussions largely centred on the scope of subjects to be negotiated between the two Committees.

It was urged by the States Negotiating Committee that there had been no decision yet on the part of the major states to enter the Constituent Assembly and that it would not be possible for them to decide this issue till they received satisfactory assurances adopted on January 29, 1947 by the General Conference of Rulers.

On the other hand, we pointed out that most of those points could only be discussed by a fully constituted Constituent Assembly, including the representatives of the States, and that they were in any case clearly beyond our competence as a Committee, our own functions being limited to the matters laid down in the resolution of the Constituent Assembly passed on the 21st December 1946.

But while we were not prepared as a Committee to discuss matters going beyond our mandate, we raised no objection to discussion, in a friendly and informal manner as individuals, certain difficulties, and to removing certain misapprehensions which seemed to be causing concern to the Princes".

VOLUNTARY SCHEME.

"The more important of the points cleared up in the course of these discussions were summarised by Pandit Nehru as follows:—

"The first thing to be clear about is to proceed with the full acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's statement. Apart from the legality of that statement, one thing also seems to me obvious, namely, that the scheme is essentially a voluntary one, where no compulsion, except, as I said, compulsion of events, is indicated. No doubt, so far as we are concerned, we accept it as a voluntary scheme where people may join as individuals as groups, or Rulers or otherwise. We are not trying to force any to join if they do not want to. It is a matter for negotiation throughout.

"Now, to go back, apart from the acceptance of the scheme, which is basic, some points were raised yesterday. One was about the monarchical form of Government. The question has not arisen at all in the Constituent Assembly nor, so far as we can see, does it arise at all from the statement. But it has been repeatedly stated on our behalf in the Constituent Assembly as outside that we have no objection to it, we accept that, and we do not want to come in the way of the monarchical form of Government at all. This has been made perfectly clear.

"Another point that we raised in our discussion yesterday was about some apprehension about territorial readjustments. I tried to point out that the resolution passed by the Constituent Assembly had no reference in the minds of those who framed the resolution or who proposed it there, to any change regarding the states. It has no relation to the States. It was an indication that there will be provision made in the Constitution or in the process of regrouping Units, etc., where some changes may have to be made. It had no reference to changing boundaries. I can concede territorial boundaries being changed for economic reasons, for facilitating Governmental purposes, etc., but any such territorial readjustments, we are quite clear, should be made with the consent of the parties concerned, and not be forced down. I say, for the moment we are not thinking in terms of any such thing, but if this question arises, it should be essential that the parties concerned should consent to it.

"The scheme, as has already been stated, is a voluntary one, and whether in regard to the entry into the Constituent Assembly or subsequently when the Constituent Assembly decides and will have the right to have their say at any stage just as anybody else will have the right to have their say at any stage; so the coercive factor must be eliminated from that.

SUBJECTS AND POWERS.

"In regard to some confusion which has possibly arisen in regard to subjects and powers, we go on what the Cabinet Mission's statement specifically says. The Cabinet Mission's statement said:

"The States will retain all subjects and powers other than those ceded to the Union". That is perfectly clear, we accept that statement, we accept that entirely. Generally speaking, those are the matters that came up yesterday in the course of discussion, and perhaps we might proceed on that basis and consider matters now."

We further explained that the Constituent Assembly could not possibly take up the position that they were not prepared to discuss matters with States not represented on the Chamber of Princes Negotiating Committee: or with representatives of states perhaps, as that would involve an element of compulsion which was contrary to their conception of the scheme.

A general understanding having been arrived at, as a result of the above exchange of views, the States Negotiating Committee proceeded to consider the two matters on which we had been asked to negotiate by the Constituent Assembly. After a preliminary discussion, it was decided that the question of the distribution of the 93 seats should be referred to the Secretariats of the Constituent Assembly and the Chamber of Princes, and their recommendations placed before the next meeting of the two Committees on the 1st March, 1947

In the meanwhile, the Dewan of Baroda had asked for direct negotiation with us on the representation of Baroda in the Constituent Assembly. We accordingly met Sir B. L. Mitter on the 9th February. In the course of discussion, he made it clear that it was the decision of the Baroda State to both the ruler and the people to give the fullest co-operation to the Constituent Assembly in its work and that they were prepared to take steps forthwith for the selection of representatives so that these could take part in the work of the Assembly at the earliest possible date. It was agreed between us and the Dewan that Baroda should, having regard to its population, send three representatives and that these should be elected by the Dhara Sabha (the States Legislature) on the principle of proportional representation, by means of the single transferable vote, and that only its elected and nominated non-official members should take part in the election.

The next joint meeting of the two Committees was held on the 1st March, 1947. At this meeting we urged that H.M.G.'s declaration of the 20th February had introduced an additional element of urgency in our task and that it would be greatly to the advantage of the States no less than to the British Indian representatives in the Constituent Assembly if States' representatives could join the Assembly during April session. We pointed out that there was nothing in the State paper of the 16th May which operated as a bar against States doing so. We also suggested that it would be to our mutual advantage if States' representatives could function forthwith on some of the Committees set up by the Constituent Assembly particularly the Union Power Committee and the Advisory Committee on fundamental rights, etc. The States Negotiating Committee, however, expressed their inability to take these steps in the absence of a mandate from the general conference of Rulers whom they promised to consult at an early date.

After this, we discussed the method of selecting representatives. Various proposals were made and discussed in a joint Sub-Committee set up for the purpose. Eventually, after a consideration of the Sub-Committee's report, the following formula was accepted by both Committees, viz., that not less than fifty per cent of the total representatives of States shall be elected by the elected members of Legislatures or, where such legislatures do not exist, of other electoral colleges. The States would endeavour to increase the quota of elected representatives to as much above fifty per cent of the total number as possible.

HYDERABAD AND KASHMIR

This formula has since been ratified by the general conference of Rulers held on the April 8. "We pointed out that in regard to two States, viz., Hyderabad and Kashmir, elections to their Legislatures had been boycotted by important organisations representing the people of the States concerned and the Legislatures therefore could not be considered to represent the people as they were intended to do. In the cases of these two States, we suggested that a suitable method of electing representatives for the Constituent Assembly should be devised. The Chancellor said that we would communicate the suggestion to the States concerned.

A Committee consisting of Dr. Pattaohi Sitaramayya; Sir N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar; Sir V. T. Krishnamachari; Sir Sultan Ahmed; Sir B. N. Rau; Mir Maqoool Mahmood; Mr. T. V. Iengar was set up to consider the modifications referred to in para six and to other matters of detail that might arise from time to time, and to report, if necessary, to the two Negotiating Committees.

We have been informed that the States of Baroda, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Rewa, Cochin and Bikaner have already selected their representatives in accordance with the agreement arrived at. These representatives have been invited to take their seats at the forthcoming session of the Assembly, the States of Patiala, Udaipur, Gwalior and Bhavnagar have also announced that these will take part in the work of the Constituent Assembly.

The report was signed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sir N. Gopalaswami Iyengar, Mr. Shankarrao Deo, and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

The report has three appendices. The first contains the text of the resolution passed by the Chamber of Princes on January 29, reiterating the willingness of the States to cooperate in framing an agreed constitution for the proposed Union of India in accordance with the accepted plan, of May 16.

Appendix B outlines the proposed allocation of seats among the States and gives three groups, the first containing the names of those States entitled to at least one seat each and a total of sixty seats for a population of 62 million. The second group refers to groups of frontier seats with a total of four seats and a total population of 3.3 millions. The third and last group allocated a total of 29 seats to groups of interior States with a total population of nearly 28 millions.

As in British India, seats to individual States have been allocated on the basis of one seat for one million of the population and in the case of groups fractions of more than half of million of population have been counted as one million and allotted one seat.

Indian Tariff Board President To Resign

OOTACAMUND, April 28. (A. P. I.): Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetti, President Indian Tariff Board, has decided to resign his office and has asked to be relieved by July first when the Board will be leaving Ootacamund for Bombay it is reliably learnt here.

Our Readers' Views

Prohibition In Hinduism

I

Sir,—Quite recently two Ministers have averred in the Bombay Assembly that complete prohibition is inculcated by the Hindu religion. It was also averred repeatedly by some Ministers during the 1937 Congress regime that Hinduism had "rooted out" drink. In view of these assertions it is worth while ascertaining the exact historical truth from authoritative sources, and especially from works by reputed Hindu scholars.

To begin with the Vedic times, when religion consisted mostly in a series of sacrifices, the basis of the very important seven Soma sacrifices and many others was liquor in the shape of Soma, a fermented intoxicant, and Sura, a fiery drink distilled from corn meal. Libations of these were offered to the gods and drunk while Vedic verses were chanted. According to the 'Shatapatha Brahmana', Soma and Sura represented, and gave both to the gods and the sacrificer, 'strength', 'energy', 'prosperity', 'joy', 'truth', 'light'. Soma and Sura were also the chief drinks of Vedic Aryans including Kings and Rishis. "They pour out the cups full of fiery liquor", says the same 'Brahmana', "in the palace of Janamejaya". a King renowned as a religious philosopher. According to P. T. S. Iyengar, "Dice and drinking are said in Rigveda to have led even Rishis astray."

According to several Grihya Sutras, ancient canonical handbooks of domestic socio-religious ritual, Sura was sprinkled on the bride's head at weddings; and 4 or 8 Brahmins matrons, specially plied with Sura, performed a wedding dance called 'Indranikarma.' In the Shraddha ceremony called, 'Anvashtakya', libations of Sura were offered to ancestresses of Brahmins. As late as the 9th century, Kumarila, a canonical scholiast on a work of Vedic ritual, admits that Brahmin women of the holy places Ahichchhatra and Mathura were even then Sura addicts. And although Manu has forbidden Sura or any of the three kinds to Brahmins, Kulluka, an authoritative commentator notes (as pointed out by Dr. P. V. Kane in his 'History of Dharmasastra') "that there were commentators who held that the prohibition did not apply to Brahmans women."

Coming to the Epics and the Puranas, we find drinking universal; all drink, including great princes of the Solar and Lunar races, the holiest Rishis and even the two most popular Avatars, Krishna and Rama.

Vaidya has described in his 'Epic India' the Gargantuan feasts of princes and Rishis where innumerable kinds of meats were eaten and oceans of liquor and wine (Sura-Maireya-Sagarah) were drunk. Liquor was served at court functions, and there were social rules about drinking and dicing. There was invariably a liquor shop at the palace gate. The entire clan of Yadus to which Krishna belonged were topers Krishna's elder brother Balaram, was perpetually drunk. In more places than one in the Mahabharata, Krishna and Arjuna are said by an eye-witness to be lying in bed "intoxicated with Mhowra liquor-(Madhvasava-kshibau). Citing this verse, Kumarila pleads in excuse that out of the three kinds of sura—'Madhvi' (Mhowra liquor), 'Gaudi' (molasses rum) and 'Paishti' (liquor made from corn meal)—the first two were lawful for Krishna and Arjuna as Kshatriyas, the third alone being forbidden to them and Vaishyas and all three to Brahmins. This is also the teaching of the ancient 'Dharma Sutras', and later Smritis like Manu etc. The logical conclusion is that according to religion and law even Brahmins could drink fermented—undistilled—liquor atleast. Thus, e.g. the Dharma Aphorisms lay down that—minors during their pupilage shall not drink wine and that the widow (of any of the three highest castes) shall not drink wine for one year; and this means that atleast fermented liquor was the lawful and habitual drink of Brahmin men and women. The vast majority of the Hindu communion, the Shudras, Untouchables and Aborigines have always been perfectly free to drink anything and everything.

In the Ramayana we find the holy Rishi Vishwamitra entertaining the even holier Vasistha with Maireya and Sura. Another Rishi, Bhardvaja offers to Rama's brother Bharata and his soldiers, "spirituous liquors" and "various kinds of juicy meats." In describing the desolate capital Ayodhya, mourning Rama's exile Bharata says "no longer the exhilarating aroma of Sura...wafts through the city." Elsewhere, Rama Lakshmana and Sita have wine and flesh for dinner. And in the last book, Rama lovingly coaxes Sita to drink the wines Madhu and Maireya, "like the god Indra coaxing his consort Shachi."

Jaina and Buddhist sacred literature also shows how common drinking was in ancient India. Monks and nuns are repeatedly warned to keep away from clubs and taverns where they might be tempted to drink and dice. Only a century after Buddha's death, one party of monks at Vesali formally demanded freedom to drink toddy. The Jatakas show that liquors were sold in taverns kept open day and night; and the laity, from prince to pauper, drank freely, and good many monks and nuns secretly.

The political treatise 'Artha-Shastra' of Kautilya and the handbook of erotics 'Kama-Sutra' of Vatsyayana reveal the actual state of society in India about 1,500 to 2,000 years ago. The former has a whole chapter on the Abkari policy of the State. The book lays down rules about the conduct and supervision of taverns, about the manufacture and taxation of liquors, about liquor supply for troops fairs, religious and medical purposes etc. It is interesting to note that intoxication is made a valid plea in mitigation of sentence for criminal offences. And the ideal capital planned in the book, has an 'auspicious wine-house' right in the centre. The 'Kama-Sutra' is intended to teach the Nagaraka, the high caste gentleman at large, how to enjoy life in general. And liquor plays a very important part in the art of living and love-making he is expected to learn. Rules are laid down about his drinking at home, at clubs, at mixed drinking parties and picnics. Among the 'friends of the hero are the Saurika (distiller) and 'Shaundika (liquor seller) Both these names exist even to-day as caste names or surnames in the forms 'Suri and 'Sondhi'), according to J Bhattacharya ('Hindu Castes'—1896) there were then more than five lakhs of Soondhis in Bengal, while the all India total of Hindus living on the manufacture or sale of liquor and toddy was nearly 43 lakhs. The hero of Kama-Sutra himself is expected to know the art of blending wines and liquors, and his wife is expected to know how to manage the cellar and arrange the jars of Sura, etc

J. E. SANJANA.

Bombay

Jai Hind Colony

Sir,—I was surprised to see the other day in the Jai Hind Colony at Borivli small rooms, each about 10 x 12, are charged a rent of Rs 36/- per month. The site looks like a barrack with broad doors like those of a garage. A small parapet wall divides the room into cabins, within such rooms stay families sleeping on both sides of the wall. Such is the plight of the tenant paying such high rent and twelve months rent in advance as deposit.

Cannot Government undertake inquiries into the adequacies of such rent and conditions of life in such tenements. Legal measures are essential to safeguard the interest of tenants rather than proposing bills to help the landlords to increase the rent. No new tenements should be allowed to be rented unless rent and conditions of human life are certified by Government as legitimate. Will the Government move in this direction?

— "A TENANT".

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"....they linked arms and sang a little dust.... M. Vyshinsky started an Russian singing words, which translated meant "for your friends are my friends". Mr. Bevin, raising his voice, chimed in on the same familiar tune with the next line in English "and the more we are together the merrier we will be".

—Moscow Report.

* * *

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy's Press Conference at New Delhi should, indeed, we insist that it must, go down in history as the greatest landmark since the time of the ancient Greek philosophers, in the development and growth of logic. He has proved that you can affirm a proposition by contradicting it and "vice versa."

We hail Mr. Suhrawardy in his epoch-making role—though nobody else may do so.

* * *

Mr. Suhrawardy earnestly pleaded for a "united, undivided sovereign" Bengal which would be "a great country, the richest and most prosperous in India".

But a united undivided sovereign India would be a great country, the richest and most prosperous in the world.

* * *

Mr. Suhrawardy appealed to the pro-partition people to drop the talk of division of Bengal as the movement is "so fraught with unending mischief". For "Bengal" read "India".

And so on "ad infinitum" that is, to the end of Mr. Suhrawardy's arguments at his Press Conference.

* * *

Mr. Suhrawardy gravely warned all concerned that the demand for partition would act as a boomerang resulting in India being cut into innumerable bits

He IS right we think. Division of India boomeranged into partition of Bengal and of the Punjab which in its turn, might boomerang into, say, separation of the Mopiah Districts from Madras, as Mr Suhrawardy might have been envisaging, WHICH in its own turn would boomerang into the separation of say Karachi from Sind which Mr Suhrawardy was NOT envisaging.

* * *

Asked whether his independent Bengal would be linked to Pakistan, Mr. Suhrawardy said he reserved judgment on the question.

And therefore, on his own public statement only a few months ago not alone on the "cherished goal" of the Muslim League of which he is a leader and representative?

Oh! Mr. Suhrawardy please don't equivocate. What would Indian politics be without its Suhrawardy and his colleagues.

* * *

By the way Mr Suhrawardy did not really rule out the partition of Bengal. In that case too he is opposed and believes that the people of Eastern Bengal and Assam etc might get from Assam etc, if they are willing to make sacrifices exist as an independent state

They certainly can "exist". After all we all have heard and know of "original existence

* * *

A Government notification issued from Karachi announces that the Governor Sir Francis Mudie and the Premier Mr Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah have become the Chancellor and pro-Chancellor of the Sind University respectively

A just and fitting example of both reward and tribute.

* * *

On his return to New York, Mr. Henry Wallace told pressmen: "I found in Europe what I hoped to find—a people united for peace".

And also united for aggression and war on Arab Palestine?

FIRST LIBERATE INDIA

Krishna Menon Pleads For Linguistic Provinces

TRICHUR, April 28 (API): Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, representative of the Interim Government in Europe addressing the Aikya Kerala Convention at Trichur yesterday stressed the supreme need for unity at this critical period in India's history. He said: "We are on the threshold of independence but the threshold is not a fortress and as they say the last lap is not difficult. India with her four-hundred million people, with talents which her people are endowed with and her great history is destined to take a great part in the world. It is possible only when we have a sufficiently strong Government at the Centre".

Continuing Mr. Krishna Menon said our first task now is to achieve the liberation of India from British hands in the next 14 months. All other things can wait. Whatever ideas we may have of linguistic provinces or socialism or non-socialism all these things must take their place subserving the freedom of India because without liberation of India there will be no liberation of any part of it. Therefore we must cast these things in their proper perspective."

VISIT TO EUROPEAN CAPITALS

Referring to his visit to various European capitals as representative of the Indian Interim Government Mr. Menon said that everywhere the name and status of India was very high.

Mr. Krishna Menon pleaded for the formation of provinces on linguistic and cultural basis. The present provinces he said were "British" provinces They were the accident of history.

States Want To Share In Indian Freedom

(Continued from Page 1)

had nothing to hide.

Mr. Somnath Lahiri (Communist) asked how many of the representatives of the States who took their seats today were elected by the people and how many nominated by the rulers.

The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, said that of the sixteen representatives eleven were elected and five were nominated.

Dr. Qailashnath Katju supported Pandit Nehru's motion and expressed the hope that all States would join the Assembly soon.

The House agreed to the motion.

UNION POWERS

Sir N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar who presented the report of the Union Powers Committee said that such a vital matter connected with the framing of the Constitution should be considered carefully and read through. Emphasising that the Committee had to work within the scope of the Cabinet Mission's plan, Sir Gopalaswamy referred to the absence of the Muslim League members and said that if the possibility of the League members participating in the Assembly materialize, it would be just and reasonable that the debate on the subject should be held over till such time. Whether they would come in or not would be definitely known before June or July Session of the Constituent Assembly and that was the main reason why they were not proceeding with the adoption of the report at the present session.

Then there were a large number of States yet to come in. They were vitally interested in the report and it was desirable that as full representation as possible should be in the Assembly before discussing the subject.

PRESENT POLITICAL TALKS

Lastly, Sir Gopalaswamy said, there was the question of the present political conversations.. Decisions on these conversations were not available yet, but they would be available in all probability before the Constituent Assembly met again in June or July. Decisions would be of the most important character and they would have very important repercussions on the plan of work which this Constituent Assembly would have to adopt in framing the Constitution. If that decision took the shape of anything like a division of India into two or more Independent States, it might become necessary to deviate from the rigid formality of the Cabinet Mission's statement. Perhaps it might be necessary to consider afresh and thoroughly examine the relation between the Union and the Units as regards the exercise of legislative and administrative powers.

Therefore, Sir Gopalaswamy said, the present report should not be taken as the final report of the Committee as it might need to be overhauled for the considerations he had mentioned.

The House agreed to his motion as seeking permission to submit a further report if necessary.

The Constituent Assembly adjourned till 8-30 a.m. tomorrow.

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"Prepare For Division Of India & Provinces"

Rajen Babu On Date For Finalising Constitution

STATES' REPRESENTATIVES ENTER CONSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, April 28. (A.P.I.): Dr Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly addressing the House this morning indicated that the House must be prepared not only for a division of Indio but a division of some provinces and for this the Assembly may have to draw up a constitution based on such a division.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad said, "Whatever the nature of the constitution that may have to be drafted, whether for one undivided India or only for parts of it, we shall see to it that it gives satisfaction to all coming under its jurisdiction".

Expressing the hope that the Assembly would proceed with all expedition in view of H.M.G.'s declared intention to transfer power to Indians by June 1948, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that it had been tentatively decided to finalise the constitution by the end of October.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad extended a cordial welcome to the representatives of States who took their seats to-day and hoped representatives of other States would also be coming soon to assist in the great work which the Assembly had undertaken.

STATES' REPRESENTATIVES

The third preliminary session of the Constituent Assembly met this morning when representatives of eight States took their seats in the House.

The States representatives were loudly cheered as the Secretary, Mr. H. V. R. Iyengar, called out their names to sign the register. The first to sign the register was the Dewan of Baroda, Sir B. L. Mitter, and he was followed by Darbar Gopal Das. the well-known Gujerat leader and a close associate of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the Bardoli campaign.

The following representatives of the States took their seats to-day: Mr. P. Govinda Menon (Cochin). Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar (Udaipur). Sir V. T. Krishnamachari. Mr. Manekrao Varma and Pandit Hiralal Shastri representing Jaipur: Mr. C. S. Enkatachari and Mr. Jainarain Vyas, representing Jodhpur: Sirdar K. M. Panniker, Bikaner. Raja Shiv Bahadur Singh and Lall Yadhavendra Singh, representing Rewa and Sardar Yadhav Singh and Sardar Gyan Singh, representing Patiala.

Besides the following representatives from the Provinces took their seats to-day: Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, Prof. K. T. Shah, Mr. Mahabir Tyagi. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Burman and Mr. Velayudha Pani.

RAJEN BABU'S SPEECH

Dr. Rajendra Prasad in a speech briefly reviewed the task before the Constituent Assembly and appealed to the members not to be daunted by the immensity of the task nor be diverted from their proposal of developments which might take place, but to go ahead with faith in the country which had sent them there.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad said: "We are meeting just three months after the last session of the Assembly In the meantime some important elements have happened to which I consider it necessary to make a short reference. Before doing that I have to give the House the sad news of the death of some members: Raja Maheshbar Dayal Seth from U. P. Sir Azizul Haque from Bengal and Mr. K. Mazumdar from Baroda."

I may, on behalf of the House be permitted to extend a cordial welcome to the representatives of the States who are attending this session and I hope representatives of other States will also be coming soon to assist in the great work which this Assembly has undertaken.

I need hardly point out that the tremendous task in which we are engaged requires and expects assistance from all sons and daughters of this country whether they are living in States or in British India and whether they belong to one community or another.

The future of the country very largely will depend upon the Constitution which we are able to frame and not only the people of this country but people all over the world are watching our efforts with interest, not unmixed with anxiety, and it is upto us, to whatever part of India we belong, to make our contribution towards the accomplishment of this task.

BURMA'S CONSTITUTION

"News has come from our neighbour and erstwhile partner, Burma that a Constituent Assembly has been elected there with objects similar to our own. May I on behalf of the House convey to that august body our greetings and good wishes and our great interest in the accomplishment of the task and the attainment of the object of a free Burma that the people of that country before them?

"Since we met last the British Government have declared their intention to transfer power to Indians by June 1948. This has naturally added urgency to our work and we must proceed in a businesslike way to draw up our constitution in as short a time as we can.

The British Government is pledged to take preparatory measures for transfer of power in advance and while this is being done on the one hand, we must be ready without constitution well in advance of the dead line to assume responsibility, in accordance with the Constitution framed by us.

I am, therefore, hoping that the Assembly will proceed with all expedition. There are undoubtedly difficulties which the Assembly will have to face, but if we proceed with determination we shall be able to conquer them.

ONE OR DIVIDED INDIA

Whatever the nature of the constitution that may have to be drafted, whether for one undivided India or only for parts of it, we shall see to it that it gives satisfaction to all coming under its jurisdiction While we have accepted the cabinet Mission's statement of May 16 1946 which contemplated a union of the different provinces and states within the country it may be that the union will not compromise all the provinces. If that unfortunately comes to pass, we shall have to be content with a constitution for a part of it.

In that case we can and should insist that one principle will apply to all parts of the country and no constitution will be forced upon any unwilling part of it. This may mean not only a division of India but a division of some provinces For this we must be prepared and the assembly may have to draw up a constitution based on such division.

Let us not be daunted by the immensity of the task to be diverted from our purpose by developments which may take place but go ahead with faith in ourselves and the country which has sent us here."

TIME TABLE

"It will be recalled that the Assembly appointed several Sub-Committees. The reports of four of these Committees will, I understand be placed before the House in due course. I suggest that the Assembly should proceed to appoint Committees to formulate the principles on which the Constitution to be framed will be based, and when those principles have been approved the work of drafting the Constitution could be undertaken by a suitable agency and finally the Constitution so drafted could be considered in detail by this Assembly. My suggestion to the Assembly will be that the Sub-Committee framing the principles should be asked to submit its report in time for consideration by the Assembly some time in June or July and after the report has been considered by the Assembly the drafting could be done and the Assembly itself could meet in September and finalise the Constitution by the end of October. This is roughly the time table as the Order of Business Committee and I envisage it. It is necessary that the Constitution should be finalised as early as possible so that there may be time thereafter for the process of transfer to be completed within the time fixed by the British Government. What I have suggested is tentative, as developments are taking place and no one can say for certain what steps the Constituent Assembly may have to take to fulfil its functions. We have already defined our objective and the Constitution that has to be framed will naturally have to conform to it

DELHI TALKS HOLD UP CONSEMBLY WORK

(Continued from Page 1)

tes may fit into it according to our capacity. We want unity in diversity and I appeal to my British Indian colleagues to exercise patience with us.

STRONG UNION CENTRE

Sir B. L. Mitter added: "We want to march along with you, but the peace has to be regulated without impeding the forward movement. We are at one with you in that the Indian Union should be strong at the Centre so that India may hold her head high in the comity of nations. We do not believe in isolated independent existence which can only weaken the Union. We have come in a spirit of wholehearted co-operation and not in a spirit of securing special privileges at the cost of the Union (cheers). We shall endeavour to make the Constitution develop according to the genius and capacity of the different units so that we may make it natural and healthy".

SYMBOL OF UNITY TO COME

Sardar K. M. Panikkar (Bikaner) said this was indeed a day which we (the Indian States) had been looking forward to. At no time in India's history had such a representative gathering able to speak on behalf of the whole of India met and taken counsel to decide their future. "I consider that the taking of seats by representatives of certain States today has a symbolic value, which far outweighs the actual number of representatives who have actually joined or the insignificance of the members who have taken their seats. It is a symbol of the unity to come. In the co-operation between representatives of States and provinces which begins today, we can happily look forward to the new India.

Sardar Panikkar paid special tributes to the Constituent Assembly Negotiating Committee whose work had made it possible for the States representatives to attend the Assembly. "But for the wisdom and courage and vision with which the British Indian representatives approached the question it would not have been possible for those of us who desired to come in to take our seats here".

While it was true that those present today represented only a number of States and not all of them. Sardar Panikkar made the point that they were by no means an insignificant minority. "We represent actually some twenty million people out of the 93 million people in the Indian States Those who have firmly and publicly announced their intention to come in form another 15 million. So that, actually we have a very substantial portion of the Indian States represented in the constituent Assembly.

NO COERCION

Referring to suggestions that the Indian States were being coerced to join the Assembly, Sardar Panikkar said: "I should like to make it clear that we are here by no means as a result of any coercion or any pressure. There has been no coercion or pressure used on us. The Assembly is a voluntary association—this has been made clear from the beginning. Any person who declares that it has been due to coercion speaks, without knowledge of facts To suggest that we are here under coercion is really an insult to us; because are we so disinterested in the affairs of India that we have to be coerced to take action in a matter in which it is our right and duty to take part? I want to say clearly that there has been no coercion. It will not be in the wisdom of things to talk of coercion of one part by the other".

The Indian States, Sardar Panikkar declared, would not ask for any special favours "All that we ask is to be heard and that our problems should be viewed by this august body in a sense of friendliness as part of India and we promise in all humility to work for the betterment of India and for the Union of India which we are all anxious to have".

PEOPLE'S VIEW-POINT

Mr. Panampilly Govinda Menon (Cochin) said all the discussions, controversies and negotiations in respect of the States could have been avoided if the question had been tackled from the correct perspective, that is, from the stand point of the people of the Indian States. "They have no differences of opinion. The 100 million people of the Indian States have never said they were different from their 300 million brothers and sisters living in what is called British India. During the past 27 years under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and other great leaders, India has been fighting for her independence. In that fight the people of the Indian States have always taken their due share. They did not feel, nor do they take up the attitude now, that their lot lies elsewhere we feel it is our duty and right to participate in the deliberations of the Assembly".

In the matter of joining the Assembly as well as in regard to many other matters Mr. Govinda Menon said the attitude of the Maharaja of Cochin had been unequivocal right from the beginning. As early as June, 1946, long before these questions came up to the fore, the Maharaja had declared that the people would elect their own representatives to the Constituent Assembly.

A HISTORIC OCCASION

Sir T. Vijayaraghavachari (Udaipur) stating that he was thrilled to be present in the Assembly which would go down the corridors of time as a historic occasion, said: "My feeling is that though we may come from different provinces and States we are not here on behalf of any particular part of India. We are all members of India. (Cheers). It is in that spirit that I feel certain we shall all do our work here—not on behalf of any parochial interest or any sectional interest, but on behalf of the interests of the one nation of India".

Stating that the Assembly was not the forum for discussing local issues but for All-India problems, Sir Vijayaraghavachari hoped that everyone would so do his work that 'our children and grandchildren will say: 'Our fathers and grandfathers sat here in 1947 at Delhi and framed a constitution which will stand the test of time on which the future history of India will be built'. It is not for us to take any narrow views. Let us so conduct ourselves that in the future history of India they will say that we did our work properly and we acquitted ourselves like men—true sons of India and not true sons of any particular community".

CONSEMBLY THANKED

Mr. Jaiharain Vyas (Jodhpur) thanked the members of the Constituent Assembly on behalf of the States peoples for their efforts to see that they received representation in the Assembly. The Government of India Act 1935, Sir Stafford Cripps in 1942 and the Cabinet Mission in 1946 and the Chamber of Princes had all ignored the existence of the States people, recognising only the Princes. The States people would, he assured the House co-operate fully in the task of framing a Constitution for India. They were indeed one with the people of India. All the barriers between the States people and the people of British India were he said, breaking down.

Raja Nath Shivbahadur Singh (Rewa) thanked the President for his cordial welcome and expressed the hope that the other Indian States who had not come in would do so as early as possible

Ismay Leaves For London On May 2

NEW DELHI April 28 (API): A Press Note issued from the Viceroy House says—

One of the purposes of the appointments of Lord Ismay and Sir Eric Vieville to the Viceroy's staff is to enable personal contact to be made between the Viceroy and the British Government at regular intervals. Lord Ismay is leaving for London on Friday, May 2, in the first of these periodic visits to report on the discussions His Excellency the Viceroy has been having over the past month with representative Indian leaders.

Consembly Committee Defines Union Powers

Report On Defence, Foreign Affairs And Communications

NEW DELHI, April 28. (A.P.I.):

The report of the Union Powers Committee set up by the Constituent Assembly was presented to the Assembly today by Sir N. Gopalaswamy Ayyengar. The report deals with the scope of Union powers relating to subjects like Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communications.

DEFENCE OF UNION

The signatories say:

We consider that the scope of the subjects, defence, foreign affairs and communications in the Cabinet Delegation's statement of the 16th May covers the following:—

A—"Defence" connotes the defence of the Union and of every part thereof and includes generally all preparations for defence, as well as all such acts in times of war as may be conducive to its successful prosecution and to effective demobilisation after its termination. In particular "defence" include—

(1) The raising, training, maintenance and control of naval, military and air forces and employment thereof for the defence of the Union and execution of the laws of the Union and its Units; the strength, organisation and control of the existing armed forces raised and employed in Indian States; (2) Defence industries; (3) Naval, military and air force works; (4) Local Self-Government in cantonment areas, the constitution and powers within such areas of cantonment authorities, the regulation of house accommodation in such areas and the delimitation of such areas; (5) Arms, fire arms, ammunition and explosives; (6) Atomic energy, and mineral resources essential to its production.

We recommend further that in order to enable the Union Government effectively to discharge its responsibility for defence, it should be vested with the powers similar to those contained in section 102 and 126-A of the Government of India Act 1935.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

B—"Foreign Affairs" connotes all matters which bring the Union into relation with any foreign country and in particular includes the following subjects:—(1) Diplomatic consular and trade representation: (2) United Nations Organisation; (3) Participation in International Conferences, Associations and other bodies and implementing of decisions made thereat; (4) War and peace (5) The entering into and implementing of treaties and agreements with other countries: (6) Trade and commerce with foreign countries; (7) Foreign loans; (8) Naturalisation and aliens: (9) Extradition; (10) Passports and visas: (11) Foreign jurisdiction; (12) Admiralty jurisdiction; (13) Piracies, felonies committed on the high seas and offences committed in the air against the law of nations (14) Admission into, and emigration and expulsion from, the Union; (15) Port quarantine; (16) Import and export across customs frontiers as defined by the Union Government. (7) Fishing and fisheries beyond territorial waters.

COMMUNICATIONS

C—The term "communications" although it is wide enough to cover any connection between places should for the present purposes of the Union, in our opinion include the following:—(1) Airways; (2) Highways and waterways declared by the Union to be Union highways and waterways; (3) Shipping and navigation on inland waterways, declared by the Union to be Union waterways, as regards mechanically propelled vessels, and the rule of road on such waterways, carriage of passengers, and goods on such waterways; (4) (A) Posts and telegraphs: Provided that the rights existing in favour of any individual state Unit at the date of the establishment of the Union shall be preserved to the Unit till the same are modified or extinguished by agreement between the Union and Units concerned, subject however to the power of the Union to make laws for the regulation and control of the same. (B) Union telephones, wireless, broadcasting and other like forms of communication; the regulation and control of all other telephones, wireless, broadcasting and other like forms of communication; (5) Union Railways; the regulation of all railways (other than minor railways) in respect of safety, maximum and minimum rates and fares, station and service terminal charges, interchange of traffic and the responsibility of railway administrations as carriers of goods and passengers; the regulation of minor railways in respect of safety and the responsibility of the administrations of such railways as carriers of goods and passengers; (6) Maritime shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on tidal waters; admiralty jurisdiction; (7) Major ports, that is to say, the declaration and delimitation of such ports, and the constitution and powers of port authorities therein; (8) Aircraft and air navigation; the provision of aerodromes, regulation and organisation of air traffic and of aerodromes; (9) Lighthouses, including lighthships, beacons and other provision for the safety of shipping and aircraft; (10) Carriage of passengers and goods by sea or by air; (11) Union meteorological services; (12) Inter-unit quarantine.

POWERS TO RAISE FINANCE

D—The expression "The powers necessary to raise the finances required" for the Union subjects in the Cabinet Delegation's statement necessarily included the power to raise finances by taxation and loans. In existing circumstances, we recommend the following sources of revenue for the Union:—(1) Duties of customs, including export duties; (2) Excise duties: (3) Corporation tax; (4) Taxes on income other than agricultural income; (5) Taxes on the capital value of the assets, exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies; taxes on the capital of companies; (6) Duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land. (7) Estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land; (8) Fees in respect of any of the matters in the list of Union powers; (9) Enquiries, surveys and statistics for the purposes of the Union; (7) Union services; (8) Industrial disputes concerning Union employees; (9) Reserve Bank of India; (10) Property of the Union and the revenue therefrom; (11) Public debt of the Union; (12) Currency, coinage and legal tender; (13) All subjects in respect of Union areas; (14) Powers to deal with grave economic emergencies in any part.

4. We are of the opinion that provision should be made in the new constitution for the recognition throughout the Union of the laws and public acts and records of the judicial proceedings of the Units and for judgments and orders delivered in one Unit being enforced in other Units. We note that a provision to this effect has already been made in the list of Fundamental Rights.

OTHER SUBJECTS WITHIN SCOPE OF UNION

5. In addition to the above subjects which, in our view, come within the scope of Union powers in accordance with the Cabinet Delegation's statement, we hope that the following subjects will also be included in the Union list by agreement—(1) Insurance; (2) Company laws; (3) Banking; (4) Negotiable instruments; (5) Patents, trade marks, trade designs; copyright; (6) Planning; (7) Ancient and historical monuments; (8) Standard weights and measures.

Such an agreement will ensure uniformity, throughout the territories of the Union, in matters bearing on trade and commerce as has in fact been recognised in many Federal Constitutions. We have included planning in the above list for the reason that although authority may rest in respect of different subjects with the Units its is obviously in their interest to have a co-ordinating machinery to assist them.

6. We recommend the insertion in the Constitution of a provision on the lines of Article (XXXVII) of Section 51 of the Australian Constitution Act.

7. We also recommend that by agreement there may be a list of concurrent subjects as between the Union and the Units.

The report is signed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Sir B. L. Mitter, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Sir N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Sir V. T Krishnamachari, Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Mr. Biswanath Das and Sir A. Krishnaswami Ayyar.

PATIALA SPOKESMEN IN CONSEMBLY

PATIALA, April 27, (A.P.I.): Sardar Jasdev Singh and Sardar Gian Singh Parewala will represent Patiala State on the Constituent Assembly. Announcing this in an Extraordinary Gazette this evening the Maharaja says the names were selected from the panel submitted to him by different organisations according to his decision to select representatives in consultation with various interests in the State.

D. F. Karaka

Off My Chest

I crave the indulgence of the Editor of the "Chronicle" for a little more space to-day than my quota, to reproduce a piece by Howard Fast, well-known American author which first appeared in the "New Masses"

Howard Fast wrote:—

"I died to-d , and there is no one to remember, to bear my pall, to weep over me, to press down the earth on my grave.

I speak for myself and for my comrades, because who else will speak? It is a bitter thing to be anonymous, to have said of you only this:

"The 1,500 ton Greek ship Himara, went down after striking a mine off the barren island of Kavaliano. Forty guerillas, who were chained in the hold, perished.

I was one of the forty who perished, a cold death, a hopeless, angry death for a man with warm blood and the love of life, a man who could remember in that moment the woman he had loved, the children he had fathered, the fresh whitebread he had eaten and the strong wine he had tasted.

I have no name, I have no face. I will have no name until that time in the long future when they make a name for me and for my comrades; but in order that they may have some of the facts, know what we were and why we did what we did, I will put down here my own story, directly and in as few words as possible.

It is such a common, simple story that it will serve for my comrades as well; but is it not true that the simplest motives are those most easily forgotten?

I was born thirty years ago in the hills of Macedon, where the sky is bluer than anywhere else in the world, where the wind blows warmer. I had four brothers and three sisters, for big families were the way in that land. My father was a carpenter, and when I was old enough to handle a plane and a hammer, I learned his trade.

What else is there to say? I roamed in the hills. When I had a free day, I lay in the grass and talked to the shepherds, and heard the old tales of the various and many times when our people fought for their freedom; for ours is an old land and our fight an old fight.

I fell in love with many girls, because the blood ran strong in my veins, but the one I married was like a poppy from our hill-sides, her eyes as dark as the seeds and her lips as red as the petals.

We had two children, a boy and a girl, before Mussolini ordered his fascists into our country and I went to fight them.

There were tears out no doubt when I went to fight the Fascists, this was not a new thing for a Greek to do. For months we fought them and with all their power the Fascists could not advance a foot into our land. So they called their allies the death's-head barbarians of the North, and with their dive bombers they roared down into our beautiful land.

They were too much for us, and they had allies among our own people; when they had occupied all our tiny country, they announced that they had conquered us.

But we were not conquered as long as brave men lived. I went home, and we formed a little band of men who pledged themselves to fight for freedom until the last Fascist was dead or driven out of our land. We said good-bye to our wives and children and we went into the hills and continued the fight. And since they could not defeat us or frighten us, the Fascists murdered our wives and children and laid waste our homes.

Yes, we fought on. We had nothing left but freedom now, no more to lose. The tears had been shed and we were beyond tears. And finally, the day of our liberation came—or at least what we thought of as the day of our liberation. The Germans fell back beneath the might of the United Nations, and we shouldered our arms and marched down to the city of Athens.

And then we discovered that the Fascists were not dead. In the streets of Athens, I saw women and children mowed down by British guns. I saw workers lined up and shot. I saw British bayonets pressing our fifth columnists back into power. So with my comrades, I went back to the hills to continue the fight.

But it was not so easy now. Where the Fascists and Nazis had failed traitors from our own people succeeded. We were led into a trap. We were chained. We were put into a concentration camp guarded by British troops and we were systematically starved and beaten. And then, still in our chains, we were marched on board the Himara to be sent into exile.

Remember me I lie at the bottom of the sea, where my chains have borne me. I have no name, no face, no family—no one to call for me or shed a tear.

But if you remember for long enough, then some day they will give a name to me and my comrades and honour us, not with tears, but with the brave new world we dreamed of."

Gandhiji Leaves For Delhi Tomorrow

PATNA, April 28, (A. P. I.): Mahatma Gandhi announced in his post prayer speech this evening that he would be leaving for Delhi on the morning of April 30 in response to a call received from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru; he had also received, he added, a telegram from Acharya J. B. Kripalani, the Congress President, from Rajputana requesting him to be present at Delhi on May 1.

C. K. NAYUDU'S GOLDEN JUBILEE IN MADRAS

MADRAS, April 28. (A.P.I.): To celebrate Col. C. K. Nayudu's Golden Jubilee a three day cricket match will be played in Madras between the Indian Team for Australia and the Rest captained by C. K. Nayudu, according to a decision taken at a meeting of the Friends and Admirers of Col. Nayudu held here yesterday.

Larger Control Over Cotton Market

Bombay Cabinet Committee Issues Report

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Committee appointed by the Bombay Government to examine the question of further control and regulation of forward trading in cotton has issued its report to-day. Government will assume larger control over the cotton market in general.

"Options" or Teji Mandi transactions are to be prohibited. The Board of Directors of the EICA will be reorganised. There will be no permission for trading in a smaller unit than the present 50 bale unit. The present Hedge contract will be mainly unchanged.

The Government of Bombay appointed a Committee of the Cabinet, consisting of the Ministers for Revenue, Finance and Agriculture, to examine the question of further control and regulation of forward trading in cotton in the Bombay Province. The Committee has heard all the interests affected and its Report is published to-day. The following is a brief summary of the Report:

The recommendations of the Committee pertain to three broad issues namely:

1. Control by Government over the cotton market in general;
2. Constitution of the East India Cotton Association; and
3. Composition of the present hedge contract.

EXTEND CONTROL TO WHOLE PROVINCE

Regarding the first issue, the Committee recommends that control should be extended to the whole Province; that, so far as the hedge contract is concerned, there should be only one recognised association, namely, the East India Cotton Association; but that Government may permit transferable delivery contracts in local growths of cotton not covered by the Hedge Contract, such permission being confined, normally, to not more than one recognised association in each of the three cotton regions in this Province. The Committee further suggests that Government should assume larger control than at present over all recognised associations by taking power to impose by-laws, by rendering all contracts not in accordance with the by-laws, of the recognised associations illegal (and not merely void) and also by providing that it would be a penal offence for any person to organise, or assist in organising, or be a member of, an unrecognised association. Another recommendation is that powers should vest in Government for exercise if and when occasion arises, to nominate the President or one or more members of the Board of a recognised association, or to supersede the entire Board of such association. The Committee also considers that "options" or "teji-mandi" transactions should be prohibited.

REORGANISING BOARD

As regards the second issue, the Committee recommends abolition of the panel system of electing directors, though seats on the Board are to continue to be reserved for different interests; reduction of the number of seats on the Board reserved for Brokers, in order to provide a corresponding number of seats for associate members; and enlargement on the Board in order to provide more seats for growers' representatives. It further recommends in order to ensure that the East India Cotton Association does not become either a closed corporation or one in which membership can be traded in by those who hold it, that there should be no provision for transfer of membership and no limit to the admission of new members the existing conditions regarding deposit, entrance fee, etc., however, remaining the same. There should be no provision for trading in a smaller unit than the present 50-bale unit and therefore no separate trading ring for the small traders, such as was at one time demanded by the Shri Mahajan Association. The Committee also makes certain suggestions for the more effective enforcement of the disciplinary by-laws and for the improvement of the existing system of survey and appeal (while, as a long-term measure; it favours the adoption of the system of licensed warehouses).

HEDGE CONTRACT

On the third issue the Committee does not consider that any immediate change in the composition of the present hedge contract is necessary, and it contents itself with mentioning one or two relatively minor proposals which it thinks Government might further investigate. Mention may also be made here of the recommendation that Government should take the initiative in preparing standards for Indian cotton for grade and staple in consultation with the Indian Central Cotton Committee and other appropriate bodies.



Mr. C. Rajagopalachari delivered the Convocation Address of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences at the Wilson College on Saturday. Sir H. P. Mody is seen on his right.

CHURCHILL ACCUSES ATTLEE

LONDON, April 27 (UPA): Winston Churchill accused Prime Minister Attlee tonight of going back a quarter century "to find excuses for the mismanagement and blunders of which he evidently feels his Government guilty".

Churchill was replying in a statement to the Press to Attlee's charge before the Scottish Trades Union Congress Friday that Churchill was Britain's most disastrous Chancellor of the Exchequer of the century He held the post from 1924 to 1929

It was Round Three of the most spirited exchanges yet made outside of the Commons by Churchill, Britain's wartime Prime Minister, and Attlee, his wartime deputy and peacetime successor. Churchill had started it all with a bitter attack on the Labour Government's policies early last week before the Primrose League.

Attlee's charges and Churchill's replies point by point follow:

Attlee—"I remember very well when Mr. Churchill was Chancellor of the Exchequer—the most disastrous chancellor of the century".

Churchill: "During my tenure of that office in the Conservative Government the cost of living declined by at least 18 points while money and wages remained stable".

Attlee: "If we had been content to allow industry to proceed at a languid pace; if we had been content to have over two millions unemployed, we should not be finding our coal supplies insufficient".

Churchill: "It was under the Socialist Administration of 1929 which followed the Conservative Government that the number of unemployment first passed two millions".

Attlee: "It was he (Churchill, while Chancellor of the Exchequer) that brought us back on the gold standard which led to the crisis in the coal industry which we are suffering today".

Churchill: "I acted on the advice of the Committee appointed by Lord Snowden, Chancellor in the Socialist Government in 1924 of which Mr. Attlee himself was a member—Lord Snowden, on the second reading of the Gold Standard Bill, said that while the Government had acted with undue precipitancy he and his Socialist colleagues were in favour of a return to the gold standard at the earliest practicable moment".

Attlee: "In his speech he (Churchill also attacked the civil service".

Churchill: "This is utterly untrue and must be a deliberate distortion. What I said and what is repeated is that we have now too many officials compared with the number of wage earners engaged in productive industry It is no fault of theirs if they are now made too numerous. It is the fault of this Government that is constantly heaping upon them fresh tasks, many of which are needless and futile".

Churchill concluded: "Mr. Attlee must feel himself very hard pressed to have to go back nearly a quarter of a century to find excuses for the mismanagement of which he evidently feels his Government guilty"

Churchill left unanswered, however, Attlee's charge that the Conservatives have no real detailed policy as an alternative to Socialism.

COTTON CONTRACT FLAWS COVERED

Habib's Views On Bombay Govt. Committee Report

BOMBAY, Monday.

Interviewed regarding the report of the Committee appointed by the Bombay Government to examine the question of further control and regulation of forward trading in cotton, Mr. Mohamedali Habib said:

The recommendations contained in the report of the Committee of the Cabinet appointed by the Government of Bombay have covered the flaws of cotton contract to a fairly good extent, but do not provide with all round improvement in the contract. Obviously the Committee as such consists of those, who have hardly any technical knowledge of the inside working of the market, yet the improvement anticipated in the report, goes to their credit.

The recommendation to abolish panel system for electing directors is not a happy one, because under the changed system, the majority of the directors, who will be returned from the various panels will be virtually the nominees of the broker's panel which has an overwhelming voting power.

SPOT RATES.

The press note does not mention any details on survey, appeal, and fixation of spot rates, though a considerable overhauling in the present system is absolutely essential. It is extremely desirable to adopt the system of licensed warehouses as soon as possible, instead of defraying it as a long term measure, because it is a singularly important factor which will attract investers to the cotton trade.

It is disappointing to note that the Committee does not suggest any immediate change in the composition of the present hedge contract. This is the most unfavourable feature of the report and it appears that the committee has succumbed to the pressure of the opinions of vested interests. The present contract is too broad and it is neither in the interest of growers nor the country at large. If the Committee feels reluctant to suggest more than one contract, it is absolutely essential to narrow the contact by limiting it to the staple 3/4" with a tolerance 1/32" off to 1/32" on. Precisely, the tenderable cotton should fall in the range of 23/32" to 25/32". The long staple cotton is easily saleable and does not need the medium of the hedge contract for its disposal.

Options or "Teji-Mandi", should be legalised as it only amounts to insurance premium on market fluctuations.

'QUIT NOTICES' GALORE

Tenants' Plight In Bombay North

Mr. M. S. Rajadhyax, the Hon. Secretary, 'G' Ward Tenants' Association (Dadar) writes:—

Quite a new menace is confronting the tenants in 'G' Ward. Numerous complaints are coming to the office of the Association from the tenants who have been served with 'quit notices' en bloc by their landlords. From the notices, it can be seen the landlords concerned are resorting to the Section 12 of the Rent Restriction Act, 1939. It seems that many properties are changing hands these days, and the new acquirers of such properties as new owners are serving 'quit notices' on the tenants.

For example, nearly 70 tenants of Kowli Wadi, Madav Patel Lane, off Cadell Road are served with notices to quit the premises (3 chawls and 10 huts) in the Wadi by the Crown Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd., who purchased the property. The Company intends erecting construction for a factory. Nearly 40 tenants of Bhau Parkerwadi (3 Buildings), Mogul Lane, Matunga are sicilarly served with notice to vacate the premises on the ground that the said premises are required reasonably and bona fide for the occupation of the members of the Karnatak Co-op. Housing Society Ltd. Nearly 20 tenants are forced similarly to vacate the premises on the plea that the landlord desires to demolish and reconstruct a new building. No one questions the right of the landlord to erect a factory or construct a new building; but what about the existing tenants? Where are they to go? It is quite impossible to get accommodation in the city nowadays. If all the landlords begin to take advantage of the facility provided by law, then it is a hard problem for the tenants. The Act does not provide for any relief to the poor tenants. It is upto the Government to give these hundreds of tenants some relief by providing them some sort of shelter. Something must be done and quickly, as the tenants are faced with the distressing prospect of being thrown on the streets.

Keralites Want Autonomous Province

Cochin, Travancore And Parts Of British India To Be Grouped Together

TRICHUR, April 27 (API): The Aikya Kerala Convention this morning passed unanimously the following resolution: "This convention of representatives of the people of Kerala declare its solemn resolve to achieve political unification of Kerala in such manner that the Indian States of Travancore and Cochin and parts of British India which on geographical linguistic, cultural, economic and administrative considerations shall form parts of Kerala to be constituted into an autonomous province within the Sovereign Union of India.

All powers and authority and all organs of Government in the said province shall vest in and be derived from the people."

Amendments to the resolution were either withdrawn or rejected. About 45 delegates addressed the session today.

About hundred delegates said to be Socialists staged a walk out from the Aikya Kerala Convention hall this morning as a protest against a ruling given by the President Mr. Kelappan on the resolutions to be brought before the session. Mr. Kelappan said a number of resolutions had been given notice of, some of them entirely irrelevant. The Central Committee of the Convention had drafted a resolution which would be moved. Mr Kelappan added that delegates could move amendments to this resolution and the other resolutions given notice of would mean waste of time and energy. Some delegates insisted that the resolutions should be read and allowed to be moved. On the President's refusal to accede to their demand they staged a walk out.

"FREEDOM FIGHT NOT OVER"

BANGALORE, April 27 (API).—A two-front struggle, one to compel Princes to remain within the Indian Union and the other to prevent the partition of India was envisaged by the Socialist Leader, Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, addressing a mass meeting here this evening. He said circumstances had compelled Britain to make the declaration that she was quitting India.

"The freedom fight is not over. It is true India will be partially independent at the end of June, 1948. But the other parts of the country will continue under British influence and the people of India will have to fight for that full independence which the Congress stands for."

Mr. Jaiprakash said if Swaraj in which there is no poverty, exploitation, unemployment, inequality of wealth and social injustice and no capitalist was to be established in India a powerful Socialist Party would have to be organised. It was only on the foundations of socialism that such Swaraj could be built.

How To Preserve Ancient Books And Manuscripts

"India has long been indifferent to her archieves. While on the one hand records have been created without any regard to their bulk or worth, all old papers, on the other hand, have often been treated as useless papers and wantonly destroyed or left to the tender mercy of voracious insects. Of late, the public conscience has been roused to a considerable extent, and the Central and Provincial administrations have admitted in unambiguous terms their responsibility with regard to the official sources of the country's history."

Thus state the Editors of "The Indian Archives" in the first number of a quarterly journal, an enterprise of the Government of India. They point out that while the science of archives keeping has made rapid strides in the West, India's indifference in the matter of preserving old and important papers has resulted in their destruction, either wholesale or partial.

RESULTS OF WESTERN RESEARCH

The archivist's problems in India are not always the same as those of his colleague in the West. This country's vast area, varying climates and multitudinous insect life give rise to special problems.

But there are also problems common both to East and West. Therefore, on the suggestion of the Indian Historical Records Commission, the Government of India decided to produce a technical journal on archivism, which would make known to archivist and librarians in India the results of Western research on the preservation of books and manuscripts, tests for the authenticity of writing, date and durability of paper and ink, etc.

The journal also serves as a medium for the exchange of information among archivists in India. Nearly half of the first issue is devoted to News Notes from record offices and manuscript libraries in this country as well as abroad.

Among the contents of the first issue, dated January 1947, mention may be made of an article on the Book-Worm Thomas Hams, being a detailed study of the GASTRALLUS INDICUS, the bane of all archivists and librarians. Colonel R. H. Phillimore's description of the Survey of India Records a Note on the Preservation of Palm Leaf Manuscripts by S. Chakravorti, and Brigadier H. Bullock's Life and Travels of General Ventura, are other articles of interest. There is also a section in which books on archival and historical subjects are reviewed.

U. S. Cotton—Small Crop For 1946

WASHINGTON, April 27, (Reuter): The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported that the 1946 cotton crop of 8,640,000 bales is the smallest crop since 1896 except for 1921. The production of 1921 was only 7,946,000 bales.

The record production of 1937 was 18,946,000 bales.

Congress Convention Demands Partition Of Bengal

Decides To Set Up Action Committee To Carry On Agitation

SERAMPORE (Bengal), April 27 (APD).—A convention of Congressmen from Burdwan division and Calcutta, held here during the week-end, has urged the separation of Nationalist areas of Bengal from the proposed Pakistan Bengal.

The convention decided to set up a Council of Action to carry on the movement for partition. The Council will consist of Congress members of the Bengal Legislature, Presidents and Secretaries of District Congress Committees, and members of the Constituent Assembly from the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, Calcutta and other areas of Bengal which are willing to be linked up with the All-India Union.

The convention recommended to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee the formation of an alternative Government for nationalist areas of bengal with popularly elected representatives in case negotiations for the new province were not given effect to within May 31, 1947. It also condemned the 'sinister attempts which were being made on the part of some for the division of Calcutta or the creation of an international city in Calcutta in the interests of foreign and Indian capitalists."

It was decided to set up a permanent volunteer corps trained and disciplined under the guidance of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee from the districts of Burdwan Division and Calcutta, and to raise a fund of rupees ten lakhs for the purpose. An appeal was made to every nationalist family to send monetary contributions and at least one volunteer at an early date.

Mr. Kalipada Mookherjee, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee presided over the Convention. The large attendance included 26 members of the Bengal Legislature.

GHAFFAR KHAN TO TOUR FRONTIER

Elaborate Plan To Visit Every Village And House

PESHAWAR, April 27, (A. P. I.). After a two-day conference of prominent Red Shirt workers which concluded today at Charsadda, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, it is understood, will shortly undertake a village to village and house-to-house tour of the Frontier Province.

The Conference which was attended by some 200 Red Shirt workers including Congress M. L. A's, members of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, district Red Shirt Salars and other workers was addressed by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan thrice, during which he talked about several problems relating to N.-W. F. P. in particular and the country in general.

Red Shirt workers appraised Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan about the internal situation in the province as it developed during his absence on relief work in Bihar.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan also visited Red Shirt peace camp at Charsadda and appreciated the work Red Shirts are doing to create communal harmony and protecting life and property of the minorities in Charsadda.

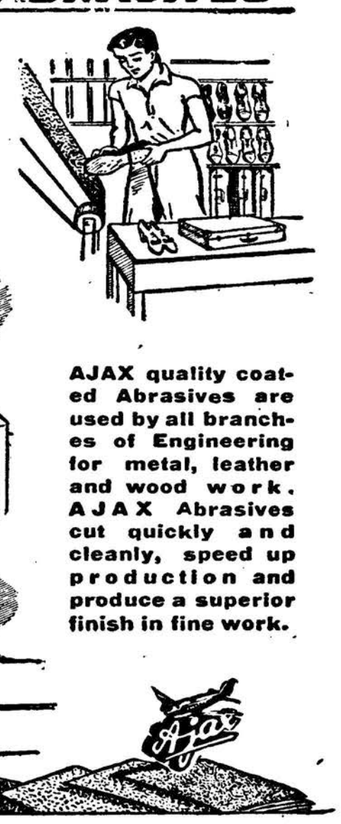
Working Conditions Of Journalists

MADRAS, April 27 (API): The Conference of the South Indian Journalists Federation which concluded its two days' session to-day resolved to set up a Sub-Committee to go into the question of pay, service conditions and hours of work of Working Journalists and make necessary recommendations to the Newspaper proprietors.

This resolution was based on the assurance given by Mr Kasturi Srinivasan, President of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, in a message he sent to the Conference that the Society would bestow every attention on the recommendations which the Federation would put forward for the society's consideration in regard to pay and conditions of service for ensuring a healthy and contended staff.

By another resolution the Conference welcomed the attempts made for establishing a purely Indian News-Agency and hoped that it would develop on a global basis affording full scope for Indian Journalists.

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GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 28

The local Bullion market opened firm but declined on liberal offerings. The market is anxiously awaiting the decision of the meeting which is scheduled for to-morrow in connection with Vaishakh dealings. Majority of members are against the decision of the Board and it remains to be seen how an amicable settlement is arrived.

Ready Silver opened to-day at Rs. 184/8 and declined at Rs. 182. Ready Gold opened at Rs. 110/12 and quietened at Rs. 110/4. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 71.

Later on there was further selling which depressed the market and final quotations were as under :—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	180	8	0
Ready Gold	109	4	0
Sovereigns	70	12	0



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Sharp Rise In Tata Steel Shares On Short Covering

GOLD AND SILVER DECLINE ON INCREASED OFFERINGS

Cotton Market Barely Steady With Restricted Turnover

Bombay, April 28

The Bombay Stock Exchange was fairly firm to-day on active buying by professional operators. There was some impressive buying in Tata Steel shares while Cotton Mill shares after early sharp rise met some profit-taking.

As pointed out before the market is relying on continuance of satisfactory dividends and short sales at the present low level are believed to be risky. Thus any small buying support easily influences the course of price movement. The trading restrictions on three counts still continue and at the moment the market is inclined to take a constructive view with hopes early improvement in the political situation.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 2147 and rose to Rs. 2180 Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 396 and advanced at Rs. 407. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1095 and after improving at Rs. 1125 reacted at Rs. 1115. Kohinoor shares opened at Rs. 622 and smartly hardened at Rs. 640 but later reacted at Rs. 634 on small realising.

Thereafter the market improved further and Tata Steel Defds hardened at Rs. 2190 but reacted at Rs. 2175 on scattered realising but again firmed up at Rs. 2192/8. Ordinary shares after reacting at Rs. 402 rallied at Rs. 405 and steadied at Rs. 403. Bombay Dyeings steadied at Rs. 1120, while Kohinoors hardened at Rs. 642. Simplex shares advanced at Rs. 316 after opening at Rs. 309. Swadeshi Mill shares also firmed at Rs. 611 after opening at Rs. 591. Scindia shares were steady at Rs. 32/11 with restricted business while Central Bank shares opened at Rs. 103/8 and after hardening at Rs. 106 steadied at Rs. 105.

MILLS.

Bombay Dyeing 1120 Kohinoor 643 Swadeshi 613 Nagpur 285 Simplex 315 New Great 362 Gokak 300 Indore 585 Century 885 Colaba 255 Indian Bleaching 160 Swan 364 Finlay X.D. 305 Morarji 620 Edward 700 Meyer 257/8 Apollo 4/6 I. U. Ord. 15/14 I. U. Dfd. 3/4 Madhusudan 290 Poddar 330 Khatau 305.

STEEL SHARES.

Tata Steel Ord. 405 Tata Steel Dfd. 2192/8 Second Pref. 168.

CEMENT.

Associated Merger 179/8.

INDUSTRIES.

Burma 465 Bellapur 263 Shivrajpur 37 Scindia 32/6 P. Construction 204 Tata Chemical 16/14 Tata Oil 83 Indian Iron 34/8 Bengal Steel 26/8.

ELECTRIC SHARES.

Tram Ordinary 112 Tata Hydro 176 Andhra 1560 X. D. Tata Power 1680.

MILLS (CASH).

Elphinstone 91 Phoenix 1160 India Manufacturing 3700 Koorla 300 Dawn 1600 David 155 New City 228/12 Minerva 210 Bradbury 585 Bharticha Defd. 8 Bharat 781 Mysore 300 Madhavji 17 Model 206/4 Laxmi 1780 Vishnu 685 Western 3600 Standard

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES.

BOMBAY, April 28.

MILLS

Apollo 4/5 4/6
B. Dyeing 1092/8 90 1110 7/8 22/8 5 20 12/8 20
Bharat 51
C. India 280 84/8 83 90 81 85
C. India Pref. 685
Dawn 1600
E. Textiles 700
Elphinstone Pref 129/6
Finlay 296 306 1 6 3 5
Gokak 293 99 97 300
I.U. Defd. 3/4 3/4/6 3/4
I.U. Ord. 15/13 15/11 16 15/14 15/15
Indore 582/8 92/8 82/8 87/8 85
Kohinoor 625 41 36 40 37 44 36 43
Laxmi 1780
Meyer 260 57/8
Model 206/4
Morarji 615 20 (ex div)
Podar 330
Simplex 309 10 8 17 11 16 13 15
Swadeshi 591 607 610 9 13
Swan 358 64
Tata Mills 96/8 96 97 96/8 97
Vishnu 685
New Great 362 64 62

BANKS

Baroda 160 61
Central 103/8 3 6 4/8 5/4 5
Imperial Old 2280 85
Imperial New 570
India 227/8 32
Reserve 118/8 19 18 18/4
Union 11/12 11/10 11/6
U. Commercial 78 79 77

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 158/12
Andhra Valley 1555 60
B. Tram Ord. 111 12 11 12
B. Tram Pref. 53/8 54 53/8
Hydro 176
Hydro Pref. 142/8
Power 1685 77/8 85 80
New India Ins. 84 86/8 86
Scindhia Steam 32 32/13 32/6 32/10 32/6 32/13

STEEL

B. Steel 27/4 27/11 26/12 27 26/8
I. Iron 35/8 35/11 34/8 35 34/8
Tata Steel 2150 95 85 90 75 92/8 70 92/8
Tata Ord. 396 94 407 2 5 3 6 4/8 5
Tata 2nd Pref. 167/8 67 68

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 520 31/4 30
A.C.C. Old 175 78/12 77/8 80 79/8
A.C.C New 62/8 65/8 63 63/8
Belapur 256 58 57 63
B.B. Old 457/8 65 61/4 65
Dharamsey Chemical 40
I. Bleaching 159 61 60
P. Construction 202 6 4/8 7 3 4/2 4
Shivrajpur 37/8 37
Tata Chemical 16/12 16/14
Tata Oil 80 85 82 83
Wimco 255 56/4 52/8
Broach Elec. 12/1

562/8 Sholapur 6000 Sassoon Cotton 24/8 Hindustan 3600 Tata 97 Ahmedabad Advance 460 Sassoon Silk 84/8 New Union 26/14 Madhusudan B. 60 Shrinivas 380 Raja Bahadur 116/4 Berar 375 Victoria 425.

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH).

Ahmedabad 158/12 (New) 120/10 Surat 243/12 New Pref. 211/4 Karachi 240 Broach 12/1 Ajmer 13/8 Amalgamated 20/4 Jalgaon 14/12 Nagpur 58 Poona 260 Bombay Suburban 202/8 Bombay Suburban (New) 164/10.

BANK SHARES.

Reserve 118/4 Imperial 2285 P. P. 570 Central X. R 105 India 232 Union 11/6 Baroda 161 Habib 166 Dena Bank 60 United Commercial 77 Jaipur 62 Hindusthan Com. 48 Mysore 460 Exchange (Ord.) 52.

INSURANCE.

Oriental 5400 Empire 975 New India 86 Jupiter 34 Vulcan 15/14 Indian Mercantile 62/8 Universal Fire 18 Vasant 22/4 British India General 22/12 Industrial Prudential 45 Neptune 13/6 New Great 43 All-India General 40/4.

RAILWAYS.

G. P. 108/8 Mymensing 113 Guaranteed 113 Sara Sirajganj 116 Pachora 101 Mandra Bhon 116.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 530 Steamer 563/12 Burma New 167/8 Burma Petrol 3/9 Mackenzie 185 Port Canning 86 Kamp 575 Zandu Pharmacy 202/8 Indian Radio (Ord.) 377 Indian Radio B. 375 Indian Radio 362/8 Indian Investment Trust 106 Wimco X. R. 252/8 Dharamsey Chemical 30 Mukund Iron 14/12 Dena Trust 25 Alembic 355 Supreme India 228 Jamwire 141/8 Bombay Uganda 85 Bombay Motor Cycle 43/8 India Cement 42 Walchand Nagar Industries 325 United Motor 70 A.C.C. New 62.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata Steel (1st Pref.) 235 Tram 53/8 Andhra Valley 1380 Tata Power 1422/8 Hydro 142/8 Bombay Steamer 348/12 Nagpur 685 Swadeshi 150 Vishnu 805 Laxmi 306/4 New Great 268/12 Poddar 116 Shrinivas 101 Elphinstone 129/6 Bradbury 523/12 Surat Elec. 211/4 Premier Construction (1st Pref.) 120 (2nd Pref.) 122/8, Amalgamated 156/4 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 122/8 Walchand Nagar Industries 250 Jupiter 19/12 Supreme 120.

OUTSIDE SHARES.

Indian Copper 3/8 B. I. C. 9/9 Burma Corporation 4/6 New Victoria 5/8 New Victoria Preference 7 Raja 28 Phalton 125 Gold Mohar 370 New Kaiser-i-Hind 430 Sajjan 300 Osmanshahi 300 Ajamshahi 265 Air Services 17 Air India 187/8 Birla Motor 8/2 Marshal 8.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, April 28.—The cotton market opened steady today and after satisfying early buying, turned quiet on scattered realising sales. These offerings were taken over at small concessions but in view of approaching settlement of May contracts buyers seem very cautious.

July contract opened at Rs 439 4 and improved at Rs. 439,8 under scattered buying but later declined at Rs. 438,4 and steadied at Rs. 438 4 Trading was restricted.

Thereafter the market was steady and July delivery was quoted at Rs. 438|12 and September business was done at Rs. 446 12.

The market declined at Rs. 438 for July and the market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under :—

I.C.C. July	438	6	0
I.C.O. Sept.	446	6	0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 26.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
July	439-1/4	437-1/4	438-7/8
Sept.	447-1/2	445-1/4	447
Karachi 4F			
July	46/6/0	46 1/9	46/5/3

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton July Contract is 1720 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, April 28.—The produce market was fairly steady with restricted business. Castorseeds May opened at a premium of Rs. 1/4 over the ceiling price and later business was done at a premium of Rs. 1/9. Ready receipts were quoted at Rs. 28 8 and Cawnpore Bold were placed at Rs. 27|-. Castorseed oil first pressing was quoted at Rs. 21|- while commercial quality stood at Rs. 18.

Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 30 with very little business. Coromondal was quoted at Rs. 29|4 and Bold at Rs. 28|8. Groundnut oil ready Bombay Mills was placed at Rs. 17|12. April delivery at Rs. 17|6 and May delivery at Rs. 17|9. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 26. April May delivery business was done at Rs. 25|12 while July| August business was reported at Rs. 26|1. Linseed oil was quoted at Rs. 16|12.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, April 28.

Tata Ordinary 405; Tata Deferred 2192/8; Indian Iron 34/8; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 26/8; Bombay Dyeing 1130; Central India 285; Gokak 300; Kohinoor 643/2; Simplex 315; Swadeshi 613/2; Tata Power 1680; Associated Cement 179/8; Belapur 263/2; Bombay Burma (Old) 465; Scindia 32/6; Central Bank 105; New India 86/4; Tata 2nd Pref. 168/2.

BANKERS' CLEARING.

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending the 25-4-1947 were as under :—

Number of Cheques : 163709.
Amount of Cheques : Rs. 49,69,36,153-6-7.

CALCUTTA SHARE BAZAR.

CALCUTTA, April 28.

Stock Exchange: The market ruled steady and a fair business resulted. Following are today's final transactions upto 2 p.m. :—

GOVT. SECURITIES : Three per cent Govt. Paper 102/4 Small Odd Lot, three per cent Loan 1986 102/2 Small Lots, three per cent Loan 1951/54 102/6 Small Lot, three per cent. Victory 1957 102/6 Small Lot, three per cent Loan 1970/75 102 Small Lot.

BANKS : Bharat Bank 9/12, Calcutta National Bank 18/6, Reserve Bank 117, United Commercial Bank 78 Small Lot.

COAL : Searsole 8.

MISCELLANEOUS : Indian Copper 3/9, Assam-Bengal Cement 16, Daimia Cement 14, Sone Valley Cement 12, Textile Machinery 11, Bharat Airways Ordy 9/10, B. I. Corporation 9/7, Jardine Henderson 198, Martin Burn 24/15, Metal Corporation 7/8, Walford Transport Ord 7, India Steamship 14/5.

SUGAR : Samastipore 19.

TEA : Eastern Cachar 10.

CALICUT MARKET

CALICUT, April 28.

Coiryarn Beypore 190/200 Kuilendy 210/220 Fibre Grabled 170 Ungrabled 165 Cocoanuts Raw 120/125 Dry 125 Cocoanutoil 250 Copra Official 290 Dilpasand 300 Madrasnottam 315 Pepper Wynaad 550 Country 545 Dryginger Chernad 260 Erned 240 Coffee Robusta 86 Timber Pali 52/8 Junglewood 28/30 Vellapine 45 Benteak 53 Teak 75/80 Mangoplanks 3/8 Teak 12/18 Rosewood 15/18.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

WASHINGTON, April 25.

The Crop Reporting Board of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture issued the following revised estimate of the 1946 cotton crop: Area in cultivation on July 1st 18,190,000 acres. Area picked 17,615,000 acres. Yield per acre 235.3 lbs., Production in 500-lb. bales 8,640,000 bales. The Bureau of the Census reported that cotton ginnings for the 1946 crop were 8,517,000 running bales.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY

NEW YORK, April 26.

The market opened steady on mill buying of near months and commission house support to new crops in reflection of the backwardness of crop preparations. Prices rallied on week-end covering and scattered price-fixing. The formal announcement that U.N.R.R.A. is in the market next week for 40,000 to 50,000 bales with prices to be fixed on July futures probably had a steadying influence. The market closed steady.

JUDICIARY IN FREE INDIA

Must Be Strong, Independent & Fearless. Says Nariman

Mr. K. F. Nariman, has issued the following statement:

In view of the quick changing political situation the hitherto important question of separation of judiciary from the executive in the existing Interim Governments is relegated to the background, as one of second importance. The vital issue of immediate importance to-day, is to chalk out a scheme for the administration, status position and functions of the future judicial system in the 'Azad Hind' or Independent India. The question is of all-India significance and vitally affects the security and well-being of all communities and all sections of the cosmopolitan population, whether of United or Divided India.

During the last century and a half, of all the branches and departments of British administration in India, the British judicial system, particularly the higher tribunals such as the Federal Court and the High Courts have, it must be confessed, from the inception till to-day, worked very efficiently and satisfactorily, upholding and following the high British traditions of justice and equity. It has throughout displayed a moral judicial sense, maintained its dignity and independence, and has usually adopted an attitude of strict impartiality and fairness. It has inspired a general sense of security and confidence even amongst the extremist political agitator and rebels, who had otherwise lost all faith and trust in British rulers.

Long after the departure of the British in India, some of the most brilliant and remarkable judicial pronouncements by eminent British jurists presiding over the Federal and High Courts, laying down broad and juridical principles and maxims, will be remembered and cherished, and we hope, will still serve as a beacon-light to the future jurists of this country.

Even in the dark days of political, communal or economic upheavals and turmoils, these judicial sages, both white and brown, never lost their mental balance, and have saved many a victim from oppression and hardship, inflicted by lawless laws.

HIGH STANDARD.

That very high level and standard was maintained due to the wise and salutory provisions of the Government of India Act 1935, whereby the integrity, independence and sanctity of the Federal and High Courts were maintained, by making these institutions absolutely independent of the Government. The judges are appointed by Royal Warrants and the Courts were established by Royal Charters, nor were their promotions or removals in any way dependent on the local executive.

On this occasion, it would not be out of place to repeat the golden words of our Chief Justice in a recent judgment in a sensational criminal appeal, in what is known as the Adas Firing Case. He said, "As time passes, Governments come and go, but the even tenor of duty of a public servant, circumscribed by law must be pursued and upheld immutable and inviolate, against any anticipatory hopes or apprehensions from changes in the political arena. This is one of the most fundamental principles upon which every modern democratic structure stands."

Though in this particular judgment the reference is to the Security Service (i.e. Police) still, these remarks apply with equal or even greater force to Judicial service.

We hope that the constitution makers of future free India will ponder over these weighty words whilst framing the provisions about future judicial system of free India. Particularly, at a time when there is deep intercommunal distrust and every action and measure of a majority party Government of either community in all the Provinces, is looked upon with suspicion and apprehension by the minority, the existence of a strong, fearless and independent judiciary is of primary importance, and would be the only safeguard against apprehended persecutions or victimisation. Otherwise all the safeguards and special protections in theory and on paper, will be worthless and meaningless, without such impartial courts. On the contrary, the danger of a servile and dependent judiciary is, that, instead of being the 'Rescue Homes' for those unfortunate victims, these may be used as agents and tools to cover and white-wash malicious acts of vengeance and oppression.

So far, in the published reports of various Sub-Committees of the Constituent Assembly, including the Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee, we have not yet read or heard of any scheme for the future judicial machinery, that will be independent of party High Commands or political bosses, in the Cabinet. With the termination of British Imperialism, the Royal Charter and the Royal Warrants that establish courts and appoint Judges, will automatically disappear. It will be difficult to find other agencies equally disinterested and impartial to take their place

It is surprising that although the Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee comprises of some eminent lawyers and jurists, this question of supreme importance should, so far, have escaped their attention. It should have been the first item on the agenda of the Fundamental Rights Committee, and till this question is satisfactorily settled, all other declarations of fundamental rights and minority safeguards or enjoyment of civil and civic rights and privileges, would be mere empty words and slogans, like impotent blank cartridges, unable either to protect or defend in times of real emergency and danger

Gang Claims Responsibility For Murder Of C.I.D. Chief

JERUSALEM April 27 (UPA). The Stern Gang tonight claimed the responsibility for the assassination yesterday of A. E. Conquest, the Haifa CID Chief.

The Irgun Zvai Leumi which is now working with the Stern Gang under a single command, asserted in a broadcast over its clandestine radio that the underground would settle for nothing less than a Jewish State.

"The struggle will continue until that aim is realised," Irgun said.

W. R. McGeagh, the District Commissioner in Lydda, sent an ultimatum to Mayor Israel Rokah of Tel Aviv, today, warning him that if there were any further attacks on postal vehicles, the postal facilities for the Jewish city would be cut off.

LENDING AUTHORITY OF EXPORT-EXPORT BANK

NEW YORK, April 27, (Reuter): The Senate Banking Committee has approved the legislation extending the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank until June 30, 1948, according to advices from Washington. The Bank has approximately $320,000,000 dollars in addition to about 40,000,000 dollars, as its European Cotton Fund, still available.

SAWARKUNDLA QUOTATIONS

SAWARKUNDLA, April 28.

Today rates were as follows Kapasia 100 Kapas 8 Cotton 14 Ghee 96 Mandvi 5 Magdi 5/3 Mag 14.

ARGENTINE WHEAT MONOPOLY

LONDON April 27 (UPA). The Daily Telegraph basing its figures on the interpretation of the Board of Trade accounts said today that Britain was buying wheat from Argentina at £ 37/17 per ton compared to the Canadian price at £ 28/4 and the United States price at £ 27/2.

Within a year the Argentine sales monopoly has raised the price of the Argentine grain from a little lower than the Canadian—its normal level—to more than half as dear again as the Canadian," the newspaper asserted

The Food Minister John Strachey, questioned recently in the Commons on the Argentine grain prices, refused to give them without the consent of the Argentine sales monopoly.

ITALO-AMERICAN TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

ROME, April 27 (UPA) On the eve of his return to his post as the Italian Ambassador to Washington, Alberto Tarchiani said today that he was confident that the Italian Economic Mission to the United States, which is leaving for America tomorrow, will be successful because it can "count on the understanding and the sympathies of the American people.

Tarchiani, who arrived here a week ago from Washington, said he had been called to Rome to set before the Government "the objective elements of Italo-American relations," and that Ivan Matteo Lombardo's Mission will "put another stone on the complex questions of war and post-war accounts between the two countries."

"The Lombardo Mission will also present the problem of our future needs on the basis of detailed and realistic plans. We need credits and trust in order to surmount our difficulties", the Ambassador concluded.

"INDIAN ROBINHOOD" ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Monday.

A middle-aged Muslim, described as the "Indian Robinhood", wanted by the Police for the past two years on a charge of cheating of Rs. 20,000, was arrested yesterday by Sub-Inspector Sarwar Khan of the Bombay C.I.D. at Dongri.

THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED

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U-21.

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06.30 Dep.	BOMBAY	Arr. 19.00
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Head Office: Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

Leading Indian Bank TRANSACTING Inland & Foreign BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 60,00,000
Paid up Capital	Rs. 30,17,500
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,25,000
Working Funds as on 31-12-46	Rs. 3,22,60,000

INDIAN BRANCHES

Ahmedabad, Amraoti, Akola, Amritsar, Calcutta, Delhi Karachi, Khamgaon, Kolhapur, Poona City, Madras, Madura, Nagpur, Tinnevelly, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rajkot, Wadhwan City Wadhwan Camp.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

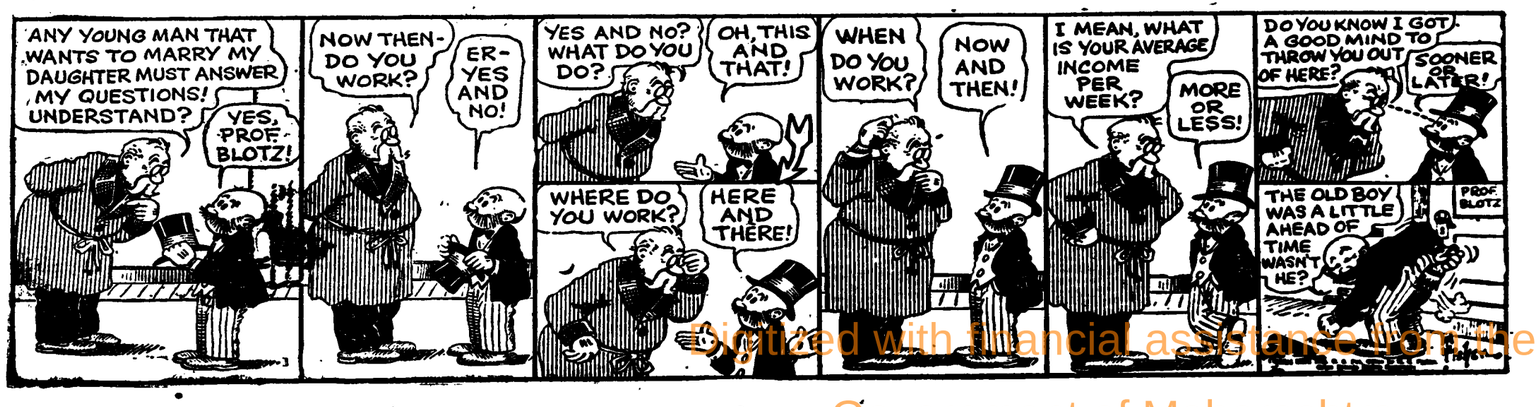
Aden, Colombo, Jafna, Daresalam, Mombasa, Kampala, Nairobi, Mwanza, Jinja.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THE WORLD OVER.

LONDON BRANCH:
(Opening Shortly) 152, Morgate E. C. 2.

SHANTILAL MANGALDAS, Chairman.
J. M. AKHANEY, Managing Director

MUTT AND JEFF—By The Way, The Professor Had No Part In The Atomic Discovery — By BUD FISHER



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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.
MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.
To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Good-looking Havik Brahmin Girl eighteen years, desires life partner. Correspond "Ram", Post Box 1235, Bombay. (5672)

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—A Farm Superintendent. Must be Agricultural Graduate with considerable experience of Sugarcane farming on modern lines in Deccan or Central India on Black Cotton Soil under canal irrigation. Apply giving full particulars of qualifications, experience and salary expected to Box No. 3288, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: A qualified experienced Gujarati knowing Accountant for a Public Limited Industrial Concern having an experience of at least 10 years in the line. Apply stating qualification, experience and salary expected to Box No. 3281, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately competent and hard-working young Salesmen to sell our popular cigarettes in different parts of Bombay City, Bombay Suburban District, as well as in Thana District, on attractive terms. Good prospects for right and deserving men. No caste restrictions. Preference will be given to those who have some experienee of cigarettes or allied lines. Apply personally to The Golden Tobacco Co., 156, Ghodbunder Road, Vile Parle, immediately along with the original testimonials." 3290

SITUATION WANTED

Young man English, earnestly desires to return to India in practically any capacity. Engineering Craftsman. Interested in Agricultural and public work in India. Further information: D. V. Rix, 41 Cheam Road, Sutton, Surrey, England." (3291)

BUSINESS OFFERS

Ammonia Compressors can offer Rebuilt Ammonia Compressors of renowned make under shipment from U.S.A. Apply for full particulars to Messrs. Harikrishan Bhargava and Co., 18 Railway Road, Lahore. (3231).

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Magic for pleasure and profit. Regular course taught scientifically in person or through post. Prof. Panday, The Indian Institute of Magical Entertainment East Mulund (G.I.P.) 1395

Prof. Panday, the Master-Magician in Bombay staying East-Mulund (G.I.P.) Engagements accepted. 1393

FINANCIAL

Immediate Loans upto Rs. 1,000/- given against your personal signature only. Apply All-India Loans Ltd., Nasik Chambers, next to E. G. Hospital, 211 Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. (5653)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents on Commission in each city to book orders for all types of merchandise from U.S.A., U.K. and continent. Write to D. Chellaram, New Town, Karachi-5. (5605)

Wanted Agents to secure Silk and Woollen cloth orders. Terms Liberal and free. Apply Western Textiles Ludhiana. (5417)

Wanted Agents to push the sale of our U.S.S. Fountain Pens. Write for terms and samples to House of Commerce, P.B. 345, Lahore. (3289)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Rupees Twenty-five thousand's Insurance Policy for an investment of Rupees five hundred. For Natural Death Rupees Twenty-five thousand, Accidental Death Rupees Fifty thousand. Loans will be given for Sickness. Education, Marriages, Business, for Buying or Building House Wanted Ladies and Gentlemen everywhere to work in spare time. Daily income Rupees Hundred! Before insuring of every kind in any Company of the world, please obtain expert advice from us. Apply immediately:—Bhogilal Hiralal Shah and Company. Post Box Number—713, Bombay—1, Telegraphic Address:-"Bhogilalco" Bombay. (5666)

For Painting and Decorating Jobs please consult Vedeers, Master Decorators, 24, Peoples' Building, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road Fort, Phone 33030. 5609

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

WILL FIRMS and Merchants, dealing in Teakwood and Hardwood, Planks and Scantlings, please communicate with the Agent & General Manager, Barsi Light Railway, Kurduwadi, District Sholapur. (3286)

G.I.P. RLY—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 1 P.M. on 10-5-47 for the handling and Transport of Grainshop Commodities at the Rly. Grainshops at Lonavla and Debu Road from 19-5-47. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office or from the Asst. Controller, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, at Poona. (3285)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

DEALERS in Mangalore Tiles will please communicate with the Agent & General Manager, Barsi Light Railway, Kurduwadi, District Sholapur. (3286)

SALES TAX

IMPORTANT NOTICE

DEALERS in Bombay City and Suburbs are requested NOT to tender payment of the sales tax at the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, on Thursday and Friday, the 1ST AND 2ND MAY, 1947. Payments may be made on the 3rd May or thereafter. 3293

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from members of the Scheduled Caste Community only for two temporary posts of STENOGRAPHERS in the time scale of pay of Rs. 125-5-180-10-300, subject to revision in accordance with the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. Dearness and other allowances, rations at concessional rates and railway passes will also be admissible in accordance with the rules. Minimum qualification required is a pass in Matriculation having a minimum speed of 120 words per minute in Shorthand and 40 words per minute in typewriting. Applications stating caste, age, qualifications and previous experience with attested copies of testimonials should reach the Secretary, Railway Board, New Delhi, not later than the 20th May, 1947. 3296

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Bombay Municipality, invites tenders for the supply of Brass Cans of sizes, for Milk. Tender forms can be had from his office at 566, DeLisle Road, Bombay 11, on payment of Rs. 2 per set.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered with a deposit into the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, NOT LATER THAN 1 P.M. (B.T.) ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH MAY, 1947.

By Order of the
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER. 3292

DISPOSALS

GRAND AUCTION SALE of Medical Stores at Army Medical Stores, Sewri, Bombay on 5/6-5-47. Full details to be obtained from Messrs. Bennett & Co., 120, Apollo Street, Bombay. (Phone 21317), or from the Publicity Officer, of this office. (Phone 30041).

Issued by the
REGIONAL DISPOSALS COMMISSIONER,
Mercantile Chambers,
Ballard Estate, Bombay. 3295

AUCTION NOTICE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Office of the Regional Commissioner (Disposals) Lahore.

7941 Nos. of part worn silk parachutes will be sold by public auction on Tuesday, the 6th May, 1947 at 306 Maintenance Unit, Harbanspura (Lahore), at 9 a.m. sharp.

Terms and conditions will be announced at the spot.

Auctioneers: Messrs. Jamsetji's Sons, Lahore Cantt. 3294

FOR SALE

OFFERS ARE INVITED
for
THAT DESIRABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE MUREE CLUB COMPRISING:

LARGE CLUB HOUSE with commodious Ball room, Lounge, Library, Dining Rooms, Pantry, Entrance Hall, etc., with Office, Servants' Quarters, Kitchens, and godown in separate buildings and covering an area of approximately 7.80 acres.

Two excellent Squash Courts, covered in and electrified.

Two large Bungalows known as "BELCOMBE" and "TORRINGTON" complete with servants' quarters.

Large pucca two storied building known as "NEW HOUSE" containing eight suites of rooms.

Block of week-end quarters, containing eight rooms and eight bath rooms.

One pucca-built large godown.

Large Ice-pit.

Ten Tennis Courts.

Private metalled road runs through the property.

The entire estate is unencumbered.

Offers should be forwarded to the undersigned as early as possible, and in any case not later than 30th June '47. All offers should be accompanied by a Bank reference. It is proposed to deliver possession as soon as practicable after the close of the Summer season 1947.

Offers may be made for the whole, or any part of the property not less than one acre in area.

The Committee are not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

Inspection of the property can be made at any time by appointment with the undersigned.

L. J. MANN,
Secretary,
Rawalpindi Club. (3287)

G.I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T. will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 P.M. on 5-5-47 for the supply of groundnut oil at the Railway grainshops at Manmad, Igatpuri, Nasik Road and Nandgaon. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office or from the Asstt. Controller, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway at Bhusaval. 3237

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for posts mentioned in the following schedules for the Lake Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta. The posts are sanctioned for a period of five years. The appointments will be made by selection from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified in the schedules.

SCHEDULE A.

Name of post.	No. of post	Scale of pay.	Qualifications etc.
1. Prof. of Hygiene (Part time) in the Bengal General Service	1	For an outsider—Rs. 350-75/2-500. For a Government servant—Grade pay plus Special pay of Rs. 200/- per month.	Candidates must be domiciled in India or born of parents habitually resident in India and not established for temporary purposes only They must be medical graduates and possess high academic qualification with teaching experience in the subject and aptitude for research.
2. Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence (Part-time) in the Bengal General Service.	1	—do—	—do—
3. Prof. of Opthalmology in the Bengal General Service.	1	Rs. 500-50/2-600 75/2-1200	—do—
4 Prof. of Surgery in the Bengal General Service.	1	—do—	—do—
5. Prof. of Clinical Surgery in the Bengal General Service.	1	—do—	—do—
6. Prof. of Midwifery in the Bengal General Service.	1	—do—	—do—
7. Prof. of Clinical Midwifery in the Bengal General Service.	1	—do—	—do—
8. Prof. of Medicine in the Bengal General Service.	1	—do—	—do—
9. Prof. of Clinical Medicine in the Bengal General Service.	1	—do—	—do—

SCHEDULE B.

1. Radiologist in the Bengal General Service	1	Rs. 300-25/2-550	Candidates must be domiciled in British India or born of parents habitually resident in India and not established for temporary purposes only. They must be medical graduates with special training in X'Ray.
2. Chief Pathologist in the Bengal General Service	1	Rs. 500/- Per month fixed.	—do— with special training in Pathology.
3. Resident Medical Officers in the B.M.S. (Upper).	4	Rs. 140-20-180-20/2-200-25/2-300-20/2-380 plus Special pay of Rs. 145/- per month each for 3 R.M.Os. One R.M.O. eye ward is not entitled to special pay. He will however get N.P.A. of Rs. 50/- per month.	Candidates must be domiciled in British India or born of parents habitually resident in India and not established for temporary purposes only. Preference will, however, be given to Bengali candidates of the communities concerned if they are equally qualified in other respects. Candidates over 28 years of age are not ordinarily eligible for appointment. The age restriction will, however, be condoned in case of officers who have served in the Army. The period of service in the army will be deducted from their age. Candidates must be medical graduates of a recognised Indian University or must have medical qualifications registrable in England or must hold the diploma of Membership of the S.M.F. Bengal.
4.Senior Officers on duty in the B.M.S. (Upper)	3	Rs. 140-20-180-20/2-200-25/2-300-20/2-380 plus special pay of Rs. 60/- per month. each.	—do—
5. Registrars (one for Opthalmological and one for Gynaecological) in the B.M.S. (Upper)	2	Rs. 140-20-180-20/2-200-25/2-300-20/2-380.	—do—
6 Senior Clinical Pathologist in the B.M.S. (Upper)	2	—do—	—do—
7 Head Biochemist in the B.M.S. (Upper)	1	—do—	—do—
8 Senior Officer Dispensary in the B.M.S. (Upper)	1	-do- plus N.P.A. of Rs. 50/- per month.	—do—

The whole-time staff will draw the dearness allowance, house rent allowance, compensatory allowance etc. admissible to similar classes of officers under the Government of Bengal in Calcutta unless otherwise indicated in the above schedules.

The domiciliary qualification required of the candidates for Bengal General Service posts will not apply to retired I.M.S. officers.

Of the 13 posts belonging to B. M.S. (Upper) seven are reserved for Muslims, two for members of the Scheduled Castes and four for non-Muslims. The remaining posts are open to members of all communities.

Full details and application forms may be obtained from the office of the Public Service Commission Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a nine pice stamp affixed. They will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 21st November, 1946 provided that the form used is of the size and shows exactly the wording and spacing, of the sample form, that the words of the sample are not reproduced in hand writing and that the blanks are filled in the candidates' own hand writing. Last date for receipt of application on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 10th May, 1947. 2997

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

WANTED for immediate engagement, a highly skilled and intelligent news and feature PHOTOGRAPHER for an illustrated weekly journal to be published from Bombay. Please apply stating qualifications and minimum salary acceptable to Box 3299, "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED before the 15th of May, 1947, for a post in the English Department in the Fergusson College, Poona. Applicants should have obtained at least high second class marks in English at their B.A. and M.A. examinations. Salary according to qualifications.

PRINCIPAL,
Fergusson College, Poona. 3297

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF 1000 LBS. SACCHARINE of Monsanto Standard Brand packed in 1 lb. tins on Friday 2-5-47 at 2 P.M. (S.T.) at the Ground Floor of N. M. Wadia, Charity Bldg., 123,125 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, under instructions from Ms. Rustomji & Ginwala Attorneys for Ms. Kaiser Ahmed & Co., Ltd., and on account and at risk of Mr. G. P. Shah the defaulting Indentor purchaser.

Terms: 25% cash deposit.
GANDHI & CO.



There's no other dental cream like SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM. Your mouth feels fresh and clean with refreshment.



And no other brush is like the SQUIBB ANGLE TOOTHBRUSH—bent like a dentist's mirror to reach more places.



You need both to do the best cleaning job.



End Foot Trouble While You Sleep

As amazing new discovery banishes foot troubles overnight: Painful and virulent complaints such as Athlete's Foot, the symptoms of which are tiny blisters, spongy, peeling skin, soft corns and painful cracks. If you suffer the agonies of foot tortures, apply AERO-PED and it will give you immediate relief in three ways: (1) Kill the germs and fungi which give Athlete's Foot; (2) Stop irritation and pain at once; (3) Heal cracks between toes and check excessive perspiration. Get a jar of AERO-PED today from any good store or bazar.

AERO-PED for FOOT INFECTIONS
Distributors: THOS. COOK & SONS (I) LTD., P. O. Box 299, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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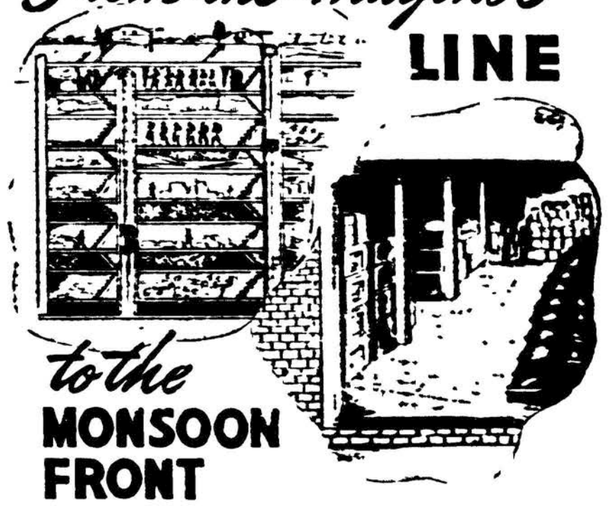
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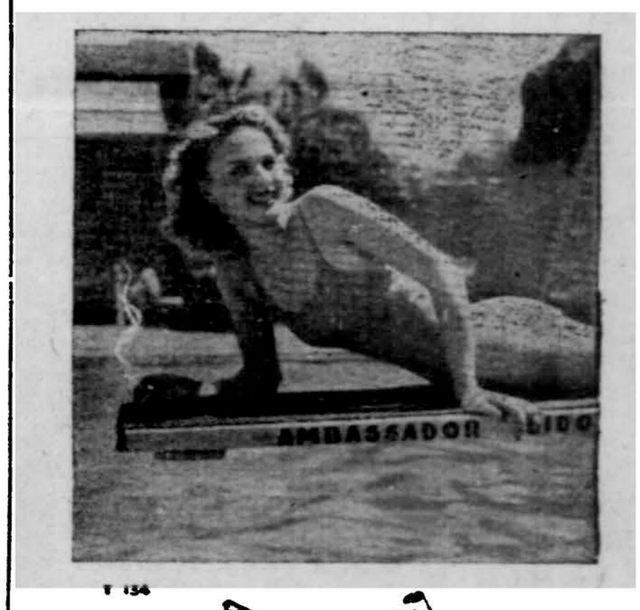
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